The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OLD CRADLE.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

And this was your cradle! Why surely, my Jenny,
Such slender dimensions go clearly to show
You were an exceedingly small picaninny
Some nineteen or twenty short summers ago.

You baby-days flowed in a much-troubled channel;
I see you as then in your impotent strife,
A tight little bundle of wailing and flannel,
Perplexed with that newly-found fardel called Life.

Ay, here is your cradle; and Hope, at times lonely,
With Love now is watching beside it, I know,
They guard the small nest you inherited only
Some nineteen or twenty short summers ago.

It is Hope gilds the future, Love welcomes it smiling,
Thus wags the old world, therefore stay not to ask,
"My future bids fair, is my future beguiling"
If masked, still it pleases—then raise not the mask.

Is Life a poor coil some would gladly be doffing?
He is riding post-haste who their wrongs will adjust;
For at most 'tis a footstep from cradle to coffin—
From a spoonful of pap to a mouthful of dust.

Aye, here is your cradle; much, much to my liking,
Though nineteen or twenty long winters have sped;
But hark! as I'm talking there's six o'clock striking,
It is time Jenny's baby should be in its bed.

LITTLE GOLDENHAIR.

BY A. S. STAMDART.

Goldenhair climbed upon grandpapa's knee;
Dear little Goldenhair, tired was she,
All the day busy as busy could be.

Up in the morning as soon as 'twas light,
Out with the birds and butterflies bright,
Skipping about till the coming of night.

Grandpapa toyed with the curls on her head,
"What has my darling been doing," he said,
"Since she arose with the sun from her bed.

"Pity much," answered the sweet little one,
"I cannot tell so much things I have done,
Played with my dolly and feeded my bun.

"And then I jumped with my little jump rope,
And I made out of some water and soap,
Bootiful worlds, mamma's castles of hope.

"I afterward reeded in my picture book,
And Bella and I, we went to look,
For the smooth little stones by the side of the brook.

"And then I comed home and eated my tea,
And I climbed up on grandpapa's knee,
And I jes as tired as tired can be.

Lower and lower the little head prested,
Until it had dro. ped upon grandpapa's breast;
Dear little Goldenhair, sweet be thy rest.

We are but children; the thing that we do
Are as sports of a babe to the Infinite view,
That marks all our weakness and pities it too.

God gran' that when night overshadows our way,
And we shall be called to account for our day,
He shall find us as guileless as Goldenhair's lay.

And oh, when aweary, may be so blest,
And to slnk like the innocent child to our rest,
And to feel ourselves clasp to the Infinite breast.

THE VOYAGERS.

From the depths of the Unknown,
From the bosom of the Throne,
All these countless millions come.

Launched out into childhood's sea,
Charged with joy and misery,
Struggling for supremacy.

Bearing in their childish eyes—
In their quaint though apt replies,
Great unfathomed mysteries.

Onward come with youthful years,
Grander hopes and darker fears,
Interspersed with smiles and tears.

Gliding into fancy's realm,
With no hand to guide the helm,
Passions oft times overwhelm.

When life's labor doth begin,
Some to honor, some to sin,
Rapidly are ushered in.

Some will care for naught but pleasure,
Some will strive for worldly treasure,
Some seek glory in full measure.

Some will journey, ever singing,
Radiant hearts about them singing,
Glorious fruits thus homeward bringing.

Some from their abundant store
Will so help the sorrowing poor,
That they'll hunger never more.

Year by year will pass away,
Bringing age and slow decay,
Bringing locks of silver gray.

Then the shadows slowly lengthen,
Strangely then the pathway darken,
As with eager souls they hearken,

To the rustling in the air,
To the last ad en of care,
To the pastor's parting prayer,

To the whispering from the river,
To the heart's instinctive quiver,
To the voice, "I will deliver."

Then the soul on angel's wing
Seeks for life's eternal spring—
Seeks the new awakening.

Hears the greeting from the Throne,
"Oh, my child well hast thou done,
To thy Father's Mansion come."

—A hard character was arrested the other day in Chicago and taken to a photograph-gallery in order that a counterfeit presentment of his features might be obtained, for the adornment of the Police Head-quarters, and the information of the Police officers. The culprit objected, however, to being taken even by a photographer, and smashed the camera. Finding the supply of instruments on hand too great for the success of that proceeding, he took to smashing his own face, and soon disfigured it beyond all recognition.

OUT IN THE RAIN.

Sprinkle! rain! shower! right down on Millie Warner's tasteful little hat and graceful shoulders, unprotected save by a thin shawl, notwithstanding the beseeching glance of the prettiest pair of hazel eyes that ever looked up to a cloud in that way.

When Millie came to a large, white farmhouse, she very gladly, and rather hastily—for just then there was a heavy peal of thunder—opened the gate and went up the flower-bordered path to the house, and as another peal of thunder was heard, accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning, Millie entered without ceremony. She took in at a glance the contents of the room, plainly but neatly furnished—the cane-seated chairs, the pretty chintz-covered lounge, the bookcase filled with books and sheet-music, the violin in its case in the corner, the vase of faded flowers, and the ornaments on the mantel. There was no one there, but she heard a childish voice in the next room, and again knocked. A dark-eyed girl of ten or eleven years opened the door. Millie explained why she was there. With the ease and good manners of one much older, the child bade her welcome, placed a chair near the stove, and took Miss Le's dripping hat and shawl.

"I was just beginning to get dinner; that was the reason I didn't hear you knock. It will be a long time before the shower is over, and you must stay with us to dinner. It will be ready by the time Ben comes, but that will not be for an hour."

"Es, dinnie'll be weddy when Ben tums," lisped and laughed a little girl of three years.

"Where is your mother?" asked Millie of the little Eva, when Hetty was out of the room.

"We is got no mudder but Ben," the little one lisped.

When Hetty came back Millie said: "Now I have got nicely warmed, and my dress will dry just as well at work as sitting still; so I will help you get dinner. If you like I will make some biscuit, and we will have dinner in a very short time."

Hetty was delighted. Ben would be glad. Might she look on and learn how?

Millie was young and frank and gay, and she and the children soon became very well acquainted over the biscuit. She said presently trying a potato with a fork:

"The potatoes are done. I will put them on again to dry. That will make them mealy. In a few minutes we will peel them and then dinner will be all ready except taking it up."

The dinner seemed very meagre to little Hetty as she ran over the items in her mind—potatoes, peas, pork, biscuit, butter cucumbers, milk and water. She had wanted to make tea for her visitor, but she declined decidedly. The poor child said, apologetically:

"When father and mother were alive, we used to have a good many things for dinner, and Martha, our hired girl, used to get them all; but when they died, and Squire Johns said he bought a mortgage on our farm, and that we had got to pay every cent the day it was due, or lose everything; we had to do without a good many things, and we are poor now, and Ben is afraid we can't have enough to pay it, and they all say we may look for no mercy from Squire Johns, for he is very hard to the poor, and he has always wanted our farm, because it joins some of his own land where he wants to build. I heard all about it when one of our neighbors was talking with our Ben, though he didn't want me to know about it."

Millie had listened to this with a curious mixture of feelings, for Johns was a declared lover of hers, and though she had not accepted him, she had been pleased with his attentions, and certainly had given him encouragement. Moreover he was to receive his final answer in three days from that time, and she was not sure the answer reserved and laid away for that time was "no." True, Millie was not in love with him, but she had waited so long in vain for that ecstatic state of feeling she had read and heard so much about, that she thought she was not capable of love, and that to like any one was as much as she could expect. She certainly liked Squire Johns as well if not better than any one, and his love must certainly be disinterested, for he could not know that—but now Millie stopped. Could he not? Might he not have found out some way.

If this story was true, would such a man be likely to marry a poor girl? For Millie Warner was really an heiress in a small way. She was sole heir to a small, unincumbered farm from her father, and five thousand dollars in bank stock. But the farm was two hundred miles south of this town, where she was visiting a cousin, and nobody knew of it; and during her visit she had helped her mother when she was at home—capable, industrious little girl that she was. This story agreed with things that she had heard hinted at, but only hinted at, and even they the next morning were smoothed over, for Squire Johns was a rich and influential man, and people could not afford, without some reason to lose his favor. She remembered it all now. Could he in realty be such a scoundrel?

She could judge better about the truth of the story when she had seen Ben. Who was Ben? Two or three inquiries had amounted to nothing. The children spoke just as if everybody must know who Ben was. Was he an uncle, cousin, hired man or what? Evidently, somebody very old, by the way Hetty spoke of him. But she shruggedher shoulders as she looked out at the still pouring rain,

Young Ben Hazell, out in the field, pitched up the last hay on the load, leaned his pitchfork against the tree, and took off his straw hat to cool his moist forehead. His gaze followed the hay-cart, went over the broad lands and returned.

"The hay is all gone in," he said, with a long breath of relief. "I could not afford to lose one load now; I don't know that I can do it, but if I can sell part of the land I may. It will be a hard pull, though."

The young man followed the cart into the barn. The storm was at its height when he went toward the house from the back way. He stopped in surprise, as he saw through the window some one standing at the table, with arms bare to the elbow, mixing flour. It must be Martha.

No, those fair white arms are not Martha's neither hers the graceful figure. As he came nearer, he could distinguish the sparkling, piquant face. She was laughing and talking with Hetty, and evidently giving her directions for what she was making. Hetty was gazing upon her, eager and absorbed. Little Eva was sitting at the table on her high chair, working a piece of dough. By and by there was a spattering of water heard in the next room by Hetty.

"Ben has come," running hastily forward and opening the door.

"Ben has tum!" echoed the little one, clapping her handsand lisping as he came in, bright and smiling, with what she had in store for him. "I is made a tate for oo, I is."

He caught her up in his arms and gave her a kiss, while she laughed and shouted, but his eyes were seeking the stranger.

Hetty said prettily: "My brother Ben." Then to him: "This lady got caught in a shower, Ben, and is staying until it clears up. She has been so kind as to get dinner and has made some splendid biscuit."

They both stood mute a minute, she with surprise at the real Ben—young, handsome and well bred; he, with admiration, and a new, strange feeling he could not define. He had hardly made her welcome with a new return of his self possession, when there was a loud rap at the door, and Hetty came back pale, and whispered to Ben, "Squire Johns."

Millie drew quickly back from the half open door. Ben went in to his visitor, closing the door after him, but every word was distinctly heard by Millie, for Squire Johns did not speak in the same suave tone she was accustomed to hear him, but loud and peremptorily.

"I am in haste, young man; I just stopped to say that the time for payment of the money due me being day after to-morrow, if it is not ready I shall be obliged immediately to resort to severe measures."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the young man, in a surprised and excited tone; "you are very much mistaken. It is not due till the 28th, it is now but the 18th. At that time I shall sell the piece of land I partly expect to do, and I hope with some other money coming in to be able to pay it."

"You are laboring under a singular mistake, young man. Here is your mortgage; you can see for yourself that it is dated the 18th."

"Let me see it."

The figures danced upon the page. He grew ashy pale as he read.

"It reads so, certainly; but I can't understand it." He went to the desk. "Here is a memorandum my father made of the circumstances, and it is the 28th, and he was a very sure, methodical man, and would not be likely to make a mistake that might be fraught with very important and evil consequences to him. I believe—" a sudden suspicion coming into his mind, as he detected a lurking triumph in Squire John's eye, "I believe there's some villainy at the bottom of it," he exclaimed excitedly, fixing his eye firmly upon the lawyer, who changed color in spite of himself.

"Be careful what you say, young man, as you may get yourself into trouble," he said angrily.

"Yes, sir, I believe that you are a base villain? I remember that you are the lawyer who made out the mortgage at the time, and I know that you have been for years aching to get hold of this property. If there is any justice in law, you shall be exposed."

"In the mean time you had better have the money ready," coolly and insultingly replied Mr. Johns.

"That is impossible, you know. You knew very well that I could not raise so much money in two days, when you laid your diabolical plans."

"Then you know the consequences."

"And what is to become of my young sister?"

"I neither know or care. That is your lookout."

The young man strove to repress his passion. "Squire Johns, by the 28th, I can pay this debt, I expect."

"That will do you no good. It must be ready by day after to-morrow, or I take possession. I might have shown mercy but for your insinuations. Now, none."

"That is false! liar! villian, and you know it. You have won your ill-gotten wealth robbing the poor and the fatherless. If you take this property, may it bring to you a curse with it, now and evermore. But while it is in my hands I'll kick you from it, you dastardly scoundrel!"

The Squire was a small man as well as a coward; and while he was being ignominously ejected from the house by the angry and excited young man, Hetty was crouched down close to Millie, pale and frightened. Eva was sobbing in her lap, and Millie—it was difficult to describe her feelings.

Ben did not come into the room for some time afterward. When he did he looked haggard and aged, was passing through hastily, as if to escape notice, when Millie, business-like and straight forward little girl that she was, began:

"Mr. Hazell, I want to talk with you a few minutes. There would be no use in pretending that I haven't heard what you and 'Squire Johns have been saying, for I have heard every word. I think I know of some one who can help you; but first may I ask you a few questions?"

Ben at first looked displeased and haughty; but her kind, straightforward manner disarmed him. He bowed assent.

"What is the amount of this mortgage?"

"Two thousand dollars and interest," was the brief reply.

"What is the total value of the farm?"

"My father valued it at ten thousand dollars."

"Are there other mortgages?"

"None."

"Very well; I am quite positive I know some one who can loan you the money. I am Millie Warner. Call on me to-morrow, at my cousin's with Mr. Sanford."

Ben's dreams were mixed up that night with mortgage and hazel eyes. The next day was a long time of suspense and anxiety, and early in the evening found him at Sanford's, where he was received by Millie herself.

The next morning, accompanied by a neighbor, he called on Squire Johns

"He is at breakfast," the servant said.

An angry light shone in Squire Johns' cold gray eye when he heard who was his visitor.

"How dare he come? I warrant, though the chap isn't quite so high and mighty as he was the last time I saw him. Humble enough this morning. I will hold out hopes of mercy until he grovels and begs my pardon—grovels low as he laid me, and then I'll be revenged. To-morrow this splendid farm, added to my other property, and the possession of Millie Warner's hand and fortune, will make me a rich and happy man indeed. I will tantalize him to his heart's content."

"You are early this morning, young man. I conclude you have come to pay the money," he said, ironically.

"That's my errand," said Ben, coolly.

Squire Johns started back aghast and thunderstruck.

"Do you mean to say that you have raised the money?"

"I do; and I have brought Mr. Foster to prove that it is all right. There are two thousand dollars. We have each counted it. There is the interest. Now, I will take up the mortgage, Squire Johns."

Livid and trembling with passion, Squire Johns was compelled to yield the mortgage, and execute the usual release.

There was no trace of the violent passion to which the Squire gave free license, when the next evening he drove up to Sanford's. He looked happy and smiling. There was a queer little smile on Millie Warner's face as she saw him through the closed blinds. It was a little ominous that he was compelled to wait in the parlor alone five, ten, fifteen minutes; still more ominous that she came in at last, distant and unsmiling. Still, he could hardly believe he heard aright when to his suit she gave a prompt, uncomprising "no!" He urged, she was firm. He threatened; she flashed out, brave and indignant, something of what she knew and felt, and spurned him, and his suit with scorn and loathing.

"Such a great threat is worthy of you! of a piece with your conduct to the Hazells!" she ended.

"To the Hazells! What do you know about them? Perhaps you are the one that loaned the money to them?"

"Yes it was I. I went in there for shelter from the storm. I heard it all, every word."

The Squire uttered curses low and deep, but Millie did not stay to hear them. She only saw him ride away, with the same queer little smile on her face.

Squire Johns rode a long distance out of his way, six months after, to avoid a wedding party just returning from church—Ben Hazell and Millie, his wife—which he came very near blundering upon.

A Plea for Servant Girls.

"Nancy" puts forth the following ideas in the Toledo Blade. It is not the most improbable thing in the world that Nancy states in plain matter of fact way a good deal of truth.

There are said to be two sides to all subjects, and so much has been said against the above named humble individuals that it is time something was said in their favor.

It is a well-known fact that the principal subject of conversation between well-bred ladies of the higher class of society, is the insolence, laziness, and other equally bad traits of character exhibited by their servants; or if they live in a rural village, their "girls."

Do these ladies ever think that they are very often to blame for the faults they so much complain of? Do they ever consider that, although hired for a small weekly sum, these girls have minds and feelings? That they sometimes think, and very often feel, and deeply too, the insults that are showered upon them? Do they ever remember that a girl, servant though she be, often longs for a kind word, a smile of approval, and is not a machine that is never tired? Oh, ladies, ladies remember Dives and Lazarus!

How can a girl yield respectful obedience to a mistress who is often her inferior in all respects save wealth, when said mistress is never satisfied no difference how well her task is performed? "She was too slow," or "might have done more in that lenght of time," is the highest praise that poor Bridget ever gets.

The mechanic or clerk that works for a master does his work in the hours allotted to labor, and then is free to go where he will. The Sabbath at least is his own, but women are more tyrannical than men as a general rule. Leading a life of idleness themselves they have no idea how much time ought to be consumed in doing a certain amount of work. From five o'clock in the morning until a late hour at night must poor Bridget work, work, work. Small pay, no thanks, much scolding, no Sabbath, for she must cook dinner while her mistress goes to church; is it a wonder if her patience gives out, and she answers sullenly or shirks work when she can?

It seems to me that a great many women find fault and scold for the pleasure it seems to afford them. Women-like, their tongues must wag, and it would never do to praise or be famililiar with a servant: so to talk and yet keep up appearance, they come into the kitchen and commence fault-finding and scolding. On the same principle, they complain of their servants to others, merely to have something to talk about. But they must remember it is none the more pleasant to hear for all that.

Take them all together, women are not angels by any means, and the next time, lady reader, that you commence your tirade against servant girls stop and think: How would I do if in her place, with her pay, usage and general inducements.

Stripping the Widow.

Some years ago, in the New Hampshire legislature, a new member, somewhat noted for "pumping thunder," made a speech—it was upon a bill for taxing bank dividends—in which he attempted to be very pathetic in favor of widows who owned bank stock. "Yes, Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed, with indignant energy, "the gentleman from Dover who introduced this bill, deaf to the cries of her orphan children, would strip the widow——" but before he could conclude the sentence he was interrupted by a laugh. Astonished, but undaunted, he exclaimed with a profound feeling: "Gentlemen, it is not the subject of derision. I appeal to you in all candor to say if it is not worse than stripping. Put on this tax and you will drive the widow to her last shift." Shouts of laughter here petrified him in his place, and he spoke no more during the session.

—A hog got "beastly drunk" in Covington, Ky., last Sunday, by eating brandy peaches, and after staggering about the streets and disgracing himself for some hours, he fell under the wheels of a street car and was killed.

The Cricket Invasion of Nevada.

[From the Virginia City Enterprise.]

The state has been invaded by crickets. Vast armies of them have entered the eastern portion of the state. A week ago the advanced gaurd of the devastating horde poured down upon Elko, and as they swept past with their silent tramp, the people stood appalled at their numbers. The Elko Independent does not trace the course eastward, but they evidently come from Utah, the home of the cricket, grasshopper, and polygamous Mormon, and are endeavoring to cut or eat their way through to the green valleys of the Truckee. They are destructive on vegetation, and their advance should be stopped by some means. As the malarious marshes of the Ganges seem to be the home of the cholera, so does Utah appear to be the birth place of the cricket and the grasshopper plagues of the great basin. For the past eight or ten years, if not longer, that territory has been sorely afflicted with grasshoppers, and it has sometimes seemed that the saints should be compelled to yield their fields and pastures to these innumerable and remorseless destroyers. The cricket nest, however, has been less, severe, and from the habits of this insect we do not apprehend that the present invasion will prove very destructive. They sometimes appear in prodigious numbers, but they travel slowly, and their advance is easily stopped. In 1859, for a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles, in Utah, the whole face of the country was so densely covered with crickets—large, fat, clumsy fellows—that the wheels of the emigrant's wagon became almost clogged with the crushed carcasses of these insects. As their course could easily be traced, it was manifest that they had not traveled far, and winter probably overtook them before they swept over a very wide space of country. They advance steadily however, and multiply a hundred and fifty fold each year. Hence crickets, now that they have entered the State, may be expected for some years to come.

Napoleon's Estimate of Jesus Christ.

Napoleon, when at St. Helena, asked Count Montholon, "Can you tell me who Jesus Christ was?" The question was declined, and Napoleon proceeded, "Well, then, I will tell you. Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself, have founded great empires; but upon what did these creations of our genius depend? Upon force; Jesus alone founded His empire on love, and to this very day millions would die for him. * * * I think I understand some things of human nature, and I tell you all these were men, and I am a man; none else is like Him; Jesus Christ was more than a man: I have inspired multitudes with such an enthusiastic devotion that they would have died for me, but to do this it was necessary that I should be *visibly* present, with the electric influence of my looks, of my words, of my voice. When I saw men and spoke to them, I lighted up the flame of self devotion in their hearts; Christ has alone succeeded in raising the mind of man toward the Unseen, that it becomes insensible to the barriers of time and space. Across a chasm of eighteen hundred years, Jesus Christ makes a demand which is beyond all others difficult to satisfy; He asks for that which a philosopher may often seek in vain at the hands of his friends or a father of his children, or a bride of her spouse, or a man of his brother. He asks for the human heart. He will have it entirely to Himself. He demands it unconditionally, and forthwith. His demand is granted. Wonderful! In defiance of time and space, the soul of man, with all its powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the Empire of Christ. All who sincerely believe in Him experience that remarkable supernatural love toward Him. This phenomena is unaccountable—it is altogether beyond the scope of man's creative powers. Time, the great destroyer, is powerless to extinguish this sacred flame; time can neither exhaust its strength nor put a limit to its range. This is it which strikes me most. I have often thought of it. This it is which proves to me quite convincingly the Divinity of Jesus Christ."

Horrible Trade.

"Making away with infant children" is beyond all doubt a regular trade in England, as it possibly is in some of our own cities. A woman was recently arrested in London, and put under examination in the Lambeth Police Court, charged with starving an infant to death. During the examination it gradually came out that this woman, who had a multitude of names, the chief of which were "Waters" and "Oliver," was in the practice of advertising for children "to adopt." She claimed to be "very fond of children," but only wanted a child that was *very young*, so that it "would never know any other mother" than herself. On receiving an answer to her advertisement she would appoint a meeting at a railway station, where she would receive the baby and $25, and "no questions asked" on either side, as to where the baby came from and where it was to go. In this way she had got possession of forty infants within the last four years. She took them to a wretched place, where they were fed chiefly on "Paregoric Elixir" for a short time, and then she would take them away at night, telling her servant that she was "taking them home." The home she took them to is best explained by stating that near the house of this fiendish wretch were some vacant grounds in a secluded place and that in the months of March, April and May of this year, the bodies of seven infants were found under hedges and other out of the way places, bundled up in rags, paper parcels, &c. The mother of one of these murdered children was in Court, and produced a receipt given her by the prisoner for four pounds ($20), containing the promise to adopt the infant entirely as her own child, and always to "strictly study its present and future happiness." It is difficult to believe that such a horrible trade can exist, or that such monsters can live in a civilized country. But here are the facts, as developed in an English Police Court.

—A correspondent wants to know what has become of those shopkeepers who some time ago were anxious to give their customers silver change.

VARIETIES.

—A flock of pigeons flew into a swarm of bees in Virginia recently, whereupon the bees stung and killed many of them.

—An American lady is reported as having just bought "a duck of a bonnet," in Paris, for $250.

—Milkmen are happy fellows. They enjoy themselves at the watering places all the year round.

—A lad crawled into a sugar hogshead, and his first exclamation was, "Oh, for a thousand tongues!"

—They are to have a "baby-show" attachment to the Atlanta Fair in November, a $60 premium being offered for the prettiest baby under two years old.

—Notice.—To any one who can say, "Shoes and socks shock Susan," with rapidity and faultless pronunciation, four times running, a large reward will be paid.

—A Georgian editor has had his pistol stolen. He advertises to give the thief the contents, and no questions asked, if he will return it.

—A gentleman living in Boston Highlands, by suspending a small silver bell to the neck of his cat, prevents, by the sound, that household pet from destroying the birds in the garden.

—"Bridget, I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." Bridget returned in a few minutes with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy-two years, ten months and eight days old.

—Mulloney says that the only way to succeed in the grocery business, is to sell cheap and give light weight. The former will bring you customers, while the latter will enable you to skin them.

—The gas having gone out at an evening prayer meeting in an Indiana church, the congregation were very much scandalized by an irreverent auditor, who deepened the solemnity of the occasion by whistling "Shoo Fly."

—An exchange says if a small quantity of coal oil be dropped on a piece of cotton, then squeezed out as dry as possible, and the cotton then rubbed over the face and hands, no mosquito will alight where the scent has been left.

—At Amherst, N. H., on Sunday of last week, a clergyman, finding his congregation drowsy and inattentive, stopped in the middle of his discourse and put them through the exercise of singing a hymn, and then proceeded, doubtless to their greater edification.

—A bachelor says that all he should ask for in a wife would be a good temper, health, good understanding, agreeable physiognomy, figure, good connection, domestic habits, resources of amusement, good spirits, conversational talents, elegant manners and money!

—A married couple went from the bridal altar to a dry goods shop in Keokuk, the other day. After sundry purchases had been made, the ignorant clerk asked the lady to buy a hat for her boy. With queen-like dignity she responded: "No; I have only been married about twenty minutes. I have no boys yet."

—A most singular will has just been opened in Venice. A rich old bachelor has bequeathed his entire fortune to a distant relative, a very pretty young lady, nineteen years of age, and not left a shilling to all his nearer relations. So far there is nothing singular about it. But it happened that the testator had been endowed by nature with a fearful hump on his back and a clump foot. Now he puts the condition that she must marry a man endowed with similar ornaments if she wishes to touch the estate. The rightful heirs are contesting the validity of the will, saying that no sane man could put such a condition.

—The London Globe is responsible for the item, in which a German gentleman, finding that his wife had eloped with a fast friend of his, pens the following note to the destroyer of his domestic peace: "Sir, I have for some time wished to get rid of my wife. Eight days since she was bitten by a mad dog, and I have been waiting with resignation for the usual results. You will stand by her and help her in her sad plight. Farewell." Half an hour after receiving the communication the ardent lover eloped again, but quite alone. Persons similarly afflicted please copy.

—The San Francisco Morning Call of a late date says: "We understand that the report that Lady Franklin intends going hence to Australia is incorrect. She will remain in California ten days, and then proceed directly to England. Her trip to Alaska and the far north was greatly enjoyed by her, and was merely one of pleasure, or rather interest, in approaching as near as possible to the country in which her lamented and honored husband lost his life. The report that she made the journey in hopes of recovering certain papers reputed to have been found in a bottle that had been cast upon shore by the waves of the sea, was also a fiction."

—Advices from North Adams, Mass., state that matters are settling down there, excitement subsiding, Crispins organizing their co-operative factory with $10,000 capital from the grand lodge, and Chinese working in rapidly in the bottoming room of Mr. Sampson's factory, where sixteen "teams" are now at work. Last Sunday the Chinamen walked about the village and surrounding country in squads of seven, were not molested, and enjoyed themselves greatly. They celebrated the Fourth like Yankees, with many crackers. It has come out that there are among them men educated as lawyers, doctors and artists in their own land.

—A story is told of a Parisian lady who preserves her beauty by plastering strawberries over her face every night and washing them off in the morning. The fair creature has for some time past been annoyed by a troublesome creditor. The other day he called before her beauty-ship had risen, and insisted on forcing his way into her bedroom to demand instant payment. But fools rush in where angels fear to tread. He had no sooner got into the room than his fair creditor cried out, "My dear, Mr. Dun, why could you be so imprudent as to approach a person suffering from small-pox? Look at my poor face!" The creditor gave a shriek, darted out of the room, and has not since been heard of.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 16, 1870.

CENTRALIZING POWER.

Some time since we took occasion to speak of the proposed naturalization scheme proposed by the Radicals in Congress, and called the attention of the reader to the fact, that, it was not only intended by its provisions, to practically prevent the future naturalization of European emigrants to this country, but to deprive a large portion of our already naturalized citizens of their citizenship.

The House bill which was rushed through the Senate on the Fourth of July—a day that should be pre-eminently marked with broad and liberal ideas of national policy—notwithstanding that it was stripped of some of its most outrageously objectionable features, is nevertheless an open assault upon the rights of our adopted citizens, and as such should be denounced so persistently as to compel its repeal at the hands of the men who passed it by their votes. It would be well for our adopted citizens, or at least that portion of them who contributed to the elevation of the Radical party to power, to reflect upon the treatment they have received at the hands of their professed friends, and fully understand the menace made in this bill.

Its provisions have been so thoroughly discussed, both by its advocates and opponents, that it is not necessary to refer to them in terms now. Summed up briefly, as discussed in detail by Judge THURMAN, of Ohio, in his masterly effort against its passage, it includes the following leading points:

1. It is intended and calculated to discourage emigration from those countries of Europe which furnish us our best classes of emigrant population.
2. It is intended to render naturalization practically, if not absolutely impossible.
3. It will to all intents and purposes disfranchise naturalized citizens.
4. One of its main objects is to intimidate naturalized citizens and deter them from voting.
5. It lays the basis for a corrupt administration of the naturalization laws.
6. It is a gigantic stride in the direction of centralization, and is intended to give the Federal Government more complete control over the result of elections in all the great cities and centres of population throughout the Union.

By the provision of the bill, as amended and passed by the Senate, it is provided that two Commissioners of Election shall be appointed by the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for each voting district in all cities having a population of twenty thousand or more, whose duty it shall be to stand at the polling places, supervise the election, challenge the vote or registration of any man whom they please, and exercise other extraordinary functions.

To give an air of justice to this extraordinary assumption of power by the central government through its appointive agents, it is provided that the two commissioners shall be selected, one from each of the two opposing political parties. But there follows another provision which overides this apparent fairness, in the appointment of the Commissioners. It authorizes the United States marshal in each district to appoint deputies to preserve order at the polls. One may be appointed for each polling place or more, according to the fancy of the Marshal. Think for a moment of the multitudinous army of Federal hangers-on and election censors this will create!

The unscrupulous Radical ward politicians and shoulder hitters—for there is no division of politics in the appointment of the Deputy Marshals—may, upon the dicta of the District Marshal, be called into service, upon the most frivolous pretense, as an organized mob, backed by an infamous and iniquitous authority wearing the semblance of law, to drive their political opponents away from the polls, and on the pretext of preserving the purity of the election, carry out the most corrupt schemes of the party managers with perfect impunity.

Of all the extraordinary acts of the present unscrupulous Congress, this crowning piece of iniquity is the most undisguised attempt at the total overthrow of popular government that has met our attention.

What security is there that an election may ever be held under the provisions of this bill and Radical auspices, at which Democrats will stand any chance of voting, be they either native or naturalized. A million or double that number of Federal agents may be created by the *ipse dixit* of other agents of the government, who will have power to control the elections and defeat all opposition under the broad shield of preserving order at the polls. Preserving order simply means to prevent their opponents from being successful at any election, where they may choose to order otherwise—it simply means a wholesale repetition of the bayonet rule of the Southern States and the ultimate destruction of popular elections. Even NAPOLEON did not dare to exercise such a supervisory and dictatorial control over the elections in France.

If the people are not wholly dead to every interest that affects them—utterly careless of the existence of even the forms of free government, they will with a united voice at the next election, say to this Congress that spends its time in plotting and consummating treason against them, that, the days of their power have ceased; and the pit of political perdition has been unsealed for their especial reception, there to keep company with their compatriots of other ages and nations, who have proved recreant to the trust reposed in them by the people.

CHEAP LABOR AND THE CHINESE QUESTION—THE POSITION OF HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

As the question of cheap labor is daily developing into more practical shape, and the danger of its wholesale introduction from China, is assuming a more definite and dangerous form we feel it incumbent upon us to impress its importance upon the community to the full extent of our abilities.

The laboring classes have no right to demand—nor have they ever demanded—an extravagant remuneration for their labor, but they have rights which cannot, with justice, or in accordance with sound policy be either ignored or trampled upon. To reduce the reward of toil to a mere pittance, is to degrade and oppress it, and to degrade and oporess toil is weaken the foundations upon which rests the great structure of Government.

Labor is no fabled ATLAS, bearing the world upon its shoulders, but a reality whose mighty thews and iron sinews have leveled the forests, cultivated the plains, built up the cities, joined together the opposite shores of the continent with the railway and the telegraph, and propelled the wheels of Progress and Civilization. To emasculate and doom to decay this great element of national strength, is merely to commit national suicide. We know of no way in which to present more graphically, vividly and pointedly the discussion of this question, that to quote from a speech of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, delivered at his home in Clifton, near Cincinnati, on the 10th of September last, in response to the call of his friends, who, irrespective of party, called upon him for an expression of his views upon the various topics of the day, as they were returning from an Agricultural Fair, at Carthage, Ohio.

The question of the introduction of the cheap Chinese labor into the workshops and into the great agricultural regions of the country had just been raised and the eloquent words of the distinguished statesman, we regard as the keynote of labor against oppression and degradation through the cheapening process, which is to be brought about by the introduction of Chinese coolies. In discussing the importation of Chinese laborers Mr. PENDLETON said:

> I object to its adoption because it is part and parcel of a scheme *to flood the country* with a forced importation of an immense number of Chinese—of coolies—and thus for a second time to bring into our midst an alien race and to repeat in a more difficult form the social and governmental questions which have so unhappily divided our people. * * * *
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> Their skilled laborers get three or four dollars per month, and with this they seem content. They work from daylight to sunset and have but a single holiday in the year. Their food consists of rice, salt, a few vegetables and sometimes fish. The plan proposed is to *bring immense numbers of these people here to supply the demand for labor* in the fields, and the factories and the shops. We in Ohio have not appreciated the importance of this movement.
>
> I protest against it *now*, IN TIME, before it is carried out—before we are confronted with duties and obligations and interests growing out of their presence. They are an alien, an inferior and idolatrous race. They have not our tastes, or habits, or manners, or developments, or religion. They are not fit to become citizens or to enjoy the right of suffrage. Amalgamation would injure both their race and ours. Isolation will give rise to great troubles. England, Ireland, Germany, Norway, France have an overflowing population of our own race, similar to us in blood, in manners, in habits, and in religious faith—an industrious, sturdy, self-reliant, self respecting people. They are fit to become citizens. They will mix with us, and our commingled blood is purer for the association. Let us invite them with open arms to come to us, Let us people our country with the best races of men.
>
> But the Chinese will give us *cheap labor*. CHEAP HUMAN LABOR, I despise the word. It signifies a crime and a shame. It signifies squalor, degradation, ignorance, vice. Are not laborers men—our fellow men? They have bodies to clothe and stomachs to feed, and minds to educate, and spirits to elevate, and old age to provide for. They have homes which they love, and wives whom they cherish and children whom they hope to make worthy citizens—the honest fathers and virtuous mothers of a succeeding generation. And can you remember these duties and see these aspirations; can you contemplate the patient hopefulness of cheerful and contented, because fairly compensated industry, and talk of CHEAP LABOR? Labor is too cheap now. Labor does not receive its just reward. This country needs skilled laborers, zealous industry: it needs that such labor shall not be cheap, but that it must be bountifully rewarded. * * * * * *
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> It must command the efforts of an advancing civilization, and the favor of a just God, until at last the human intellect, and hand and blood, as they constitute the nobler, shall also be the better paid member in the great partnership of labor and capital.

These are arguments of no ordinary significance. They point out the dangers to be apprehended, and they suggest to the great mass of the people the means to be used to defeat the danger that is impending. If the dignity of labor is to be maintai ned—if the bread riots of insular Europe are not to find repetitions in this country—if, indeed, the masses are not to be reduced to a condition of serfdom, such as now exists throughout almost entire Asia and in portions of Europe, it is a duty that they owe to themselves and their posterity to unite, and in the mode prescribed by law, secure themselves against the oppressive tyranny with which they are menaced. There is no time to be lost or frittered away in speculations; it is the part of wisdom to act, and act unitedly at the next election. This question will enter largely into the Presidential campaign of 1872, and the people should be prepared to utterly overwhelm with defeat and rebuke the projectors and propagators of coolie importation.

TO THE FRONT.

The day for hesitation has passed with the Democratic party. Henceforth its campaigns are to be progressive. The enemy are divided throughout the whole country, their leaders at war with each other, their camp demoralized and the *morale* of their army destroyed from innate corruption.

It is a noble warfare that the Democracy are to maintain, not only sacred in principle, but fraught with every desirable interest of the present and the future. A party that in less than a decade of years that would run into such revolutionary excesses as the Radical party; that would attempt to overthrow the government, and institute a pro-consular despotism upon the ruins of the Republic, *must* perish from its own iniquity. It is dying now, but its death struggles are as dangerous to the cause of free government as were its progressive strides to domination and conquest.

It is the duty of the people—of the great and living Democracy of the land to at once end its death throes with a *coup de grace*, and forever wipe out from the face of the earth the only party in the Union that ever built itself a monument of broken oaths, and the only party that ever dared to lay violent hands upon the ark of Liberty. The Radical party managers have only made promises to break them. While they resolved in conventions to defend the rights of the people; behind the greasy machinery of the stage they plotted the best and most plausible means of forswearing themselves. The masses of the Radical party have never yet realized fully the treachery of their leaders. Men, after all, are men, and if the masses of the party now in power, could lay aside their prejudice—which it is hard for any man to do—and see aright, they would discover that they were only cats-paws in the hands of designing men who look only after self—and desert a standard that only leads to the goal of disgrace.

But upon the Democracy devolves the salvation of the country from the misrule and corruption that now so completely disgraces it. Let each and every Democrat, and every friend to a free government, approach the sacred altar set up in the wilderness of oppression, by the fathers of '76, and perform *jurare aris* of freemen—men that are not only free, but will remain free, despite the toils of the partizan delvers who have been zealous in placing pitfalls in the path of freedom.

There is always a crisis in political, as well as in other human affairs—an hour when the proudest upstart topples to ruin, and the most blatant scion of treason finds the dust of defeat upon his lips. That crisis is upon the Radical party now. Concentric forces govern combined iniquities for a time, but by the laws of Nature the repelling power must eventually ensue. The Radical party is now disintegrating by the weight of its own corruption. But the friends of free government must not think that because it is breaking into fragments, that, therefore, it is totally annihilated. Like the beast that came up out of the sea to greet the eyes of the prophet—having a multitude of heads and horns that made war upon one another, and at the same time trampling down the saints, so also will the warring factions of the Radical party, in their struggles for the spoils of office, do violence to the Constitution and free government at the same time. There is only one course for the Democracy to pursue, and that is to meet the enemy upon his own vantage ground. Let Radical spouters talk about the temporary consummation of their iniquities being dead issues in politics, but at the same time let the Democracy verify the axiom that

> "Time at last sets all things even."

THE new Democratic paper soon to be issued in Washington, D. C., will be called *The Patriot*

APPORTIONMENT.

The Republican leaders were quite excited some time ago in relation to the new census and the additional representatives in Congress it would give. Orders were issued to have the list of inhabitants under the census for 1870 made up by September, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, that States entitled to the additional members might be able to elect them in October and November, in time to take their seats in the new Congress, which convenes next December. Pennsylvania would be entitled to an increase of five members, who would be elected at large. Congress, however, defeated the project for some reason. The Chicago *Tribune*, a leading Radical paper, is not satisfied with the matter as it now stands, and calls upon the Governors of the western States to order an election, and let the members present themselves at Washington and claim their seats. It says:

"Let the members so elected present themselves and demand admission as a right belonging to their constituents." It pronounces the vote of the East by which the bill was practically killed "as one of the most despicable, cowardly and unjust acts of legislation ever perpetrated by one section of the Union, with the help of a handful of traitors, against another. We use these strong words advisedly, and because this event devolves upon the Western States the necessity of taking action in this matter in their independent capacity as States, which, if resisted, may entail important consequences to both parties."

To this the Cincinnati *Enquirer* responds—

We sympathise strongly with the *Tribune* in these remarks, and no one would be more pleased to show to the East that there is not only a West, but a West that can assert its rights when they have been trampled upon by it. But here is the difficulty: We shall not probably know when Congress adjourns what the whole number of Representatives is going to be, and therefore we shall be in ignorance of the basis of population for one member, and of the number each State will be entitled to elect. Congress will adjourn in July or August, leaving this duty unperformed. The Congressional elections are mainly held in October and November. In December Congress meets again. It may not touch the question, but throw it upon the new Congress elected under the old apportionment, which will convene on the 4th of March, 1871, for the purposes of an organization, but which will do no important business until December of that year. This is the game of the East. It may then be postponed until June or July, 1872, or even until January or February, 1873, which would be after the Presidential election. In that event that election, to settle the destiny of the country for four years, will be held likewise on the old basis of 1860. This would give the East a long lease of power indeed, and render the new census of 1870 practically a barren triumph for the West. But will this Eastern majority ever consent in any Congress to a new apportionment? The constitutional provision on the subject is very faint, and may be evaded by Congress during the whole decade of 1870. Ought the West to submit to this? If the next session of Congress should make the apportionment, which we do not expect, then we should favor by the Governors the call upon the States to elect their additional members, and, when elected, they should take their seats at all hazards. If it does not make the apportiontment, we would assume with the *Tribune*, that the number of members is three hundred, and, when the census is ascertained, proceed and choose them upon that basis and insist that they be recognized. There is an equity in it that cannot be given up without dishonor.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

On Friday last there was a bill rushed through the House of Representatives, under a suspension of all the rules, except the gag rule, by which it is intended to curtail the rights of the citizen, by making it a crime and a felony to use them. We were prepared for anything at the hands of Congress, and hence, felt no particular surprise upon reading the following proceedings:

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The first section makes it the duty of the executive of each State whose Legislature shall have ratified a proposed amendment, to certify forthwith such ratification to the Secretary of State of the United States.

The second section makes it unlawful for any State officer to certify thereafter any repeal of such ratification, unless an amendment for its repeal shall have been first proposed by Congress, and directs the Secretary of State not to make a record thereof.

The third section prescribes the penalty for attempting the repeal of such ratification by State authority, as imprisonment for fom one to ten years and a fine from $2,00 to $10,000.

M. Cox objected on the grounds that the understanding was that when the Judiiary Committee had a day assigned to business, no political matter should be reported.

Mr. Bingham denied that there had been any such understanding.

Mr. Niblack moved to table the bill. Negatived by 55 to 120.

Mr. Bingham moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Woodward asked to be allowed five mnutes to express his opposition.

Mr. Eldridge declared that there never was a more infernal proposition than his bill.

Mr. McNeely moved to adjourn. Negaived.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed by 128 to 55.

The provisions of this bill are remarkable principally for two things. First, it prescribes how the people, through their representatives shall do certain things and second, it provides an extraordinary penalty for any man or number of men, who, if they have found themselves in the wrong, shall dare attempt to rectify the mistake. It is the revivification of the Medo-Persian code, that nothing once done, shall ever again be changed.

It is the Democratic theory of government that what the people have a right to do, they have the right to undo, whenever they find that they have adopted a mistaken policy. But this right is to be taken away by the second and third sections of this bill, and to even attempt to repeal a bad, or a hasty or an ill-advised amendment to the Constitution, is made a crime of extraordinary magnitude, and is to be visited with extraordinary punishments. The third section prescribes that the penalty for attempting the repeal of such ratifications by State authority shall be imprisonment for from one to ten years and a fine from $2,000 to $10,000.

We only know of one law similar to this, that was ever enacted, and that is recorded in the Book of DANIEL, and which finally culminated in the prophet being cast into the lion's den. But as he escaped the fangs and talons of the those beasts, so also, we opine that the American people will escape fine and imprisonment at the hands of a Radical Congress, for voting either at the polls or in a legislative body for the repeal of an obnoxious provision in the Federal Constitution.

If some new-fangled Radical amendment to the Constitution is so sacred that a man is to be heavily fined and incarcerated in a dungeon for asking that it be rescinded, what earthly punishment is great enough to be visited upon the Radical leaders who have trampled upon the sacred provisions of the original instrument itself?

But the studied and unblushing villainy of the whole proceeding must challenge every man's attention. When Mr. WOODWARD asked for only five minutes time to state his objections to the bill, he was choked off, and a measure that is pregnant with the most comprehensive evil, and which if carried out, will destroy every vestige of free institutions, was put through the House under whip and spur, as though the Radical leaders were anxious to ride the country to the devil at the earliest possible moment.

There can hardly be a doubt but that the Senate will follow the steps of the House, and pass the infamous measure, which by the sanction of the President will become the law of the land. The two bodies act together only too harmoniously on every measure that is calculated to abridge the rights of the people and enhance the powers of the central government. Put this, and similar enactments already proposed, or which will shortly be proposed, into operation, and you had as well abolish State lines, disband State Legislatures, give up every constitutional guaranty, and surrender at discretion to a central despotism.

It is a measure worthy the man who proposed it. With the ghost of a murdered woman haunting his footsteps day and night, why should he not apply the knife to the throat of liberty, while his backers and accomplices howl down the powerless minority of the House, who, like a forlorn hope, have never yet recoiled from the fearful odds of the enemy. Less than a score of years ago no one would have supposed that such villainous treason against the rights and liberties of the people would have been plotted—nay, practically consummated—in Congress, but we have fallen upon evil times, and it devolves upon the people to watch patiently and vigilantly for the hour when it is possible to drive greedy ambition and unblushing treason from the highest places in the land.

THE "True" Republicans in making their nominations overlooked a most important matter—in failing to place a colored man on their ticket. The ringers are delighted at this, and one of them informs us that the 30th of August convention will likely take advantage of this treatment of the newly enfranchised and place one full blooded negro on their list for one of the minor offices, by which they hope to be enabled to consolidate the entire negro population against the reformers. We don't believe a word of it. There are too many of them after the loaves and fishes, and all they care about is to give negroes the privilege of voting for them.

HON. THOMAS HOWARD publishes a card in the interest of the ring, and says he was not a candidate before the Reform Convention, but that it is well known he is one before the ringers on the 30th of August, for re-nomination for his present position of State Senator. We are credibly informed, Mr. HOWARD will not touch bottom with his chosen friends on the 30th of August. His head will be exchanged.

A PROMINENT member of the ring boasts that the regular Republican ticket will gain more Democratic votes than it will loose by the new movement, as they intend sending men into the workshops to denounce the ticket as opposed to labor, and thereby enlist the sympathies of Democrats. He is evidently insane.

AS the "largest" wing did not notice the XVth Amendment individual, and the "oldest" turn up their noses and swear they will not nominate any "gentleman of color," the question is, where will the black boys go—under which king or wing?

SUCH public men as Messrs. BRUNOT, NIMICK, FLOYD, TINDLE, GORDON and others on the Reform Republican ticket never permitted the use of their names with the expectation that the Democracy was to receive any benefit. They are now as they have always been—determined opponents—more inflexible and unrelenting than the thorough-faced and double-faced office hunters who now denounce them. The Democratic party in Allegheny county has no congratulations to offer to either wing. They have had no hand in the fight, and are not invited to the feast of the divided board. They will place their ticket in the field when it suits their convenience, composed of men of character and integrity, and ask its support upon its merits alone.

SMITH, the young negro cadet at West Point, provided he tells the truth, is having a lively old time of it. In a recent letter he says:

I passed the examination all right, and got in, but my companion Howard failed and was rejected. Since he went away I have been lonely indeed. And now these fellows appear to be trying their utmost to run me off, and I fear they will succeed if they continue as they have begun. We went into camp yesterday, and not a moment has passed since then but some one of them has been cursing and abusing me. All night they were around my tent, cursing and swearing at me so that I did not sleep two hours all night. It is just the same at the table, and what I get to eat I must snatch for like a dog. I do not wish to resign if I can get along at all; but I don't think it will be best for me to stay and take all the abuses and insults that are heaped upon me. The examination was very hard this year—harder than ever before—and since I have been successful in getting in I will stay as long as I possibly can. One of the cadets refused to drill the squad because I was in it, and they reduced him from a corporal to a private for disobedience of orders, and they are all mad about that. The one who drills the squad now is the meanest specimen of humanity I ever saw. After marching us out to the drill ground this morning he said to me, "Stand off one side from the line, you d—d black son of a b—h. You are too near that white man. I want you to remember you are not on an equal footing with the white men in your class, and what you learn here you will have to pick up, for I wont teach you a d—d thing." And thus he kept me standing until the captain came around inspecting, when he pretended that he put me there to teach me a movement which I had never practiced before. And I could say nothing at all, or I would have been locked up for disobedience of orders or disrespect to "superior officers." If it ever happens again I shall deny it to his face and then resign.

THE CROP PROSPECTS in the North-Western States, which up to a recent period were quite flattering, according to the Chicago *Republican*, have suffered serious diminution from the late period of intense heat. That papef says it has before pointed out that the section suffering from scant rains, was of quite a limited area in these States, but within two weeks drought has prevailed over a large portion of the territory and inflicted great damage. The wheat crop of Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin, supposed to be nearly out of danger, has been badly shrunk in the berry, and the yield promises to be light, and inferior in quality. Corn has stood the torrid season better, but the effects of deficient moisture are very visible. Oats are short in the straw, but the grain does not seem to have been much affected. Potatoes, unless in favored localities, will be short, while hay and all classes of fodder for stock will be scarce, and bear a high price. There is a chance, nevertheless, should the country get rain soon, that all these staple crops, if not already too far advanced, may yet yield a sufficiency for the wants of the country. Without this, the supply must be small. Taking the low and unremunerative prices of last season, and the probably short crop of this, the farming community are likely to be greatly abridged in their resources, and the country is liable to suffer a more lengthy depression in trade than has generally been anticipated.

THE San Joaquin *Republican* says: A Radical argument in favor of Chinese emigration is that the Chinaman is industrious, frugal, and less given to felony than any other class of foreigners. The statement is false in every particular. There is in California a German population of something over 46,000, and the State Prison Report, compiled less than six months ago, shows 26 Germans confined in San Quentin—one in 1,775. It is a low estimate to say there are 85,000 Chinamen in California, and the same State Prison Report tells us 76 of them are in San Quentin—one in 724. The proportion of other nationalities is the same as the German. JOHN is a small thief, and is represented in jails and chaingangs. The Chinaman is a thief by nature and education, and the exception—rare indeed—are the honest ones.

THE yachts Dauntless, American, and Cambria, English, now contending in a race across the ocean to New York, for the championship, are expected off Sandy Hook about the 17th inst. Nearly all the craft of the New York Yacht Club will proceed to the light ship and extend them a hearty welcome.

COUNT BISMARCK is to visit an English watering place, for the benefit of his health. His chief trouble is said to arise from the fact that heretofore he has not partaken sufficiently of water. GRANT is troubled with the same disease. He drinks too much whiskey and gets "fatigued."

ALLUDING to the Reform ticket, the *Leader* says it made out a stronger and better one. Just so, only it should have added that the ticket to which it refers was originally printed in THE POST.

SOMEBODY'S LOVERS.

BY PHEBE CARY.

Too meek by half was he who came
A wooing me one morn,
For he thought so little of himself
I learned to share his scorn.

At night I had a suitor, vain
As the vainest in the land;
Almost he seemed to condescend
In the offer of his hand.

In one who pressed his suit, I missed
Courage and manly pride;
How could I think of such a one
As a leader and a guide?

And then there came a worshipper
With such undoubting trust
That when he knelt he seemed not worth
Upraising from the dust.

The next was never in the wrong,
Was not to smooth nor rough;
So faultless and so good was he
That that was fault enough.

But one, the last of all who came,
I know not how to paint;
No angel do I seem to him—
He scarcely calls me saint!

He hath such sins and weaknesses
As mortal man befall;
He hath a thousand faults, and yet
I love him with them all!

He never asked me yea or nay,
Nor knelt to me one hour;
But he took my hand and holds my heart
With a lover's tender power.

And I bow, as needs I must, and say,
In proud humility,
Love's might is right, and I yield at last
To manhood's royalty!

MY WIFE AND CHILD.

[The following lines are from the pen of General STONEWALL JACKSON, of Confederate fame. They breathe the true spirit of poesy and tender pathos. As a beautiful expression of thought, they will no doubt be appreciated by our readers.]

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone,
The camp around in slumber lies;
The night with solemn pace moves on,
The shadows thicken o'er the skies;
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown,
And sad uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, dearest one,
Whose love my early life hath blest;
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast.
God of the tender, fatherless!
Oh, guard the tender sleeper's rest.

And hover gently, hover near
To her, whose watchful eye is wet—
To mother, wife—the double dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met;
Two streams of love so deep and clear—
And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Now, while she kneels before Thy throne,
Oh teach her, Ruler of the skies,
That, while by Thy behest alone,
Earth's mightiest powers fall and rise,
No tear is wept to Thee unknown,
No hair is lost, no sparrow dies.

That Thou canst stay the ruthless hands
Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;
That only by Thy stern commands
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain;
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly prest,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening current of her breast;
No frowning look or angry tone
Disturb the Sabbath of her rest.

Whatever fate those forms may show,
Loved with a passion almost wild—
By day, by night, in joy or woe—
By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh, God! protect my wife and child!

DEAD.

"She is dead!" they said to him. "Come away;
Kiss her and leave her, thy love is clay!"

They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair;
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair;

Over her eyes which gazed too much,
They drew the lids with tender touch;

With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet, thin lips that had secrets to tell:

About her brows and beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marriage-lace.

And drew on her white feet her white silk shoes—
Which were the whitest no eye could choose;

And over her bosom they crossed her hands—
"Come away," they said, "God understands!"

And there was silence, and nothing there
But silence, and scents of eglantere.

And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary,
And they said, "As a lady should lie, lies she."

And they held their breaths as they left the room
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom.

But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately, and the beautiful dead,

He lit his lamp, and took his key
And turned it. Alone again—he and she.

He and she; but she would not speak,
Though he kissed, in the old place, the quiet cheek.

He and she; but she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved erewhile.

He and she; still she did not move
To any one passionate whisper of love.

Then he said, "Cold lips, and breast without breath!
Is there no voice? no language of death?

"Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to heart and to soul distinct, intense?

"See now: I will listen with soul not ear;
What was the secret of dying dear?

"Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower fall?

"Or was it a greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

"Was the miracle greater to find how deep,
Beyond all dreams, sank downward that sleep?

"Did life roll back its record, dear?
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

"And was it the innermost heart of the bliss
To find out so what a wisdom love is?

"O, perfect dead! O, dead most dear,
I hold the breath of my soul to hear!

"I listen, as deep as to horrible hell,
As high as to heaven, and you do not tell!

"There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet!

"I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears up on my brow shed.

"I would say, though the angel of death hath laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid.

"You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes,
Which of all death's was the chiefest surprise;

"The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all the surprises that dying must bring."

Ah, foolish world! Oh, most kind dead!
Though he told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe what he heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way:

"The utmost wonder is this I hear,
And see you, and love you, and kiss you dear;

"And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know, that though dead, I have never died."

—A few days since, says an exchange, an artist of a New York illustrated paper, visited North Adams to make a sketch of the coolie shoemakers. He went through the establishment and made a drawing of the various workrooms, and afterwards, at the dinner hour he undertook to sketch the Orientals while partaking of their noonday meal. While absorbed in this, unknown to himself, he was handsomely caricatured by one of the artistic Chinaman, who by some means, had discovered the purpose of the stranger's visit. The sketch was very clever, and disclosed the fact that the new bootmakers are possessed of accomplishments not before suspected.

ROME.

Infallibility Before the Council—Cannot Conclude on St. Peter's Day—Why—Church Festivals and Pageants—Proclamation Day.

ROME, June 21, 1870.

On receipt of this letter your readers will be convinced of the correctness of my conjecture that it would be impossible for the infallibility dogma to be proclaimed to the world so early as the approaching festival of St. Peter's, the 29th of the present month, however eager the Pope has shown himself for this realization of that great event. The introduction and three first chapters of the *schema* having been hustled through the assembly, the fourth chapter was resolutely attacked on Wednesday last, and has been going on with only such interruptions as the religious festivals and political anniversaries of this period have rendered obligatory.

In the first category the procession of the Corpus Domini on Thursday was more than usually imposing on account of the endless train of ecumenical fathers, in episcopal costumes of the richest variety, who added to the interest and splendor of that gorgeous piece of ecclesiastical pageantry. Friday, the 17th, was a political festival, being the anniversary of the proclamation of Pius the Ninth's election.

The ecumenical fathers attended mass at St. Peter's in honor of that event, instead of meeting in council, and afterwards Cardinal Patrizi, sub-dean of the Sacred College, in the name of that body, congratulated the Pope on the duration of his reign, which, he hoped, would extend to the years of his predecessor, St. Peter, who, according to the Catholic tradition, occupied the See of Rome for twenty-five years, two months and seven days.

REPLY

The Pope's reply was of a tone which rather startled his auditors; for, after thanking the Cardinal for the good wishes of his eminent brethern and the council fathers, he stated that the duration and marvellous events which had signalized his Pontificate were subjects for his own admiration as well as that of the world at large. He considered his reign as distinguishable into three periods, marked by,

First—The revolution in his dominons.

Second—The endeavors of other sovereigns to compel him to give reforms inconsistent with his supreme rights.

Third—The triumph over revolutionary principles in Church and State and over the action of hostile Powers.

This last period, he said energetically, had already commenced, and he hoped to see it speedily accomplished, to effect which, he exhorted the Bishops once more to prayer and concord; for although the zeal of some of them required no additional impetus, others were lukewarm and wanted to be stimulated into action. He alluded then to the opposition as men of simplicity and sincerity, perhaps, but too timid in the declaration of the truth, and too much given to speechmaking. His Holiness allowed his impatience for the proclamation of his favorite dogma to be clearly perceived; for, although he had previously exhorted the legates to allow all parties a patient hearing, the concluding words of his speech, "*tempus est loquendi et tempus tacendi*," showed that he considered that the discussions had lasted quite long enough.

COMMENT.

On leaving the Pope's presence the Bishops broke up into little groups, according to their party sympathies, to talk over his Holiness' words.

DIPLOMACY.

This morning, being the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, the members of the diplomatic body wait upon his Holiness with their congratulations, and doubtless he will make another speech on the occasion like the one just mentioned, only that Pio Nono speaks French when talking to diplomatists, instead of Latin, which he uses for his conversation with bishops.

WORK.

On Saturday, the 18th the second discussion of the infallibility chapter took place in the Council Hall, and was marked by an unexpected revelation—viz., that the learned Archbishop of Bologna, Cardinal, Guidi, of the order of Dominican monks, is a strong anti-infallibilist. In his speech he objected to the present form of the dogma and proposed to modify it by the declaration that the Pope is only personally infallible when he defines, *ex cathedra*, in matters of faith and morality, accompanied with the assent of the episcopal body.

As this would entirely change the aspect of the dogma, attempts were made by some of its most zealous partisans to interrupt the orator, but he held his ground and carried his arguments boldly through. The other two speakers on Saturday were Cardinals de Pietra and Bonnechose. The first being of a weak voice entrusted the delivery of his written speech to the powerful lungs of the Bishop of Belley, in favor of the infallibility, which he supported by a good amount of Greek quotations, which were, of course, unintelligible to most of the fathers. As to Cardinal de Bonnechose's speech it was all Greek to them, for he was perfectly inaudible, as, in fact, are half of the orators who rise to address the assembly.

"How to Get Your Money Back" on a Railroad Ticket.

The following circular of much interest to travelers has been published:

The rate from Cincinnati to New York is $15 50. Passengers for any of the points given above should purchase a New York ticket, and upon arrival at destination, the coupons remaining unused can be sold at figures a little less than figures giving rates from the different points to New York.

Example—A person going to Buffalo, will have to pay for a ticket $14 Suppose the passengers purchase a New York ticket, paying for the same $15 50 (only $1 60 more than for a Buffalo ticket), upon arriving at Buffalo, his coupons between Buffalo and New York are worth $9 45. If a passenger realizes $8 for the coupons, the fare at this rate will only be $7 50 from Cincinnati to Buffalo. The rate from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh is $11; a Pittsburgh passenger can get a New York ticket for $15 50, and his coupons from Pittsburgh to New York are worth $13, making the rate to Pittsburgh $2 50.

—A singular explosion occurred in the store of the American Tea Company, on State street, in Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday morning. A strong smell of gas being perceptible in the vicinity of the large show window, a person applied a lighted match up and down the gas pipe, when a terrific explosion followed, blowing the window to pieces and destroying about two hundred and fifty dollars worth of property. The noise of the explosion resembled the firing of a cannon, and shook the surrounding buildings to the distance of half a block.

Is Tight Lacing Injurious?—Discussion at a Ladies' Meeting.

[From London Punch.]

A meeting of fine ladies was held the other evening at Phillis's Rooms, in order to discuss this interesting question. In virtue of possessing the most fashionable figure, her waist only measuring fifteen inches and three-quarters, Miss Waspe, by acclamation, was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the chairwoman remarked that as her breath was rather short she would beg to be excused from making a long speech.—(Hear, hear.) Fashion, they all knew, was omnipotent with ladies, and now that fashion has revived the custom of tight-lacing, ladies were obliged to cultivate a fashionable figure. They might not all arrive at the perfection she had herself attained.—(Cries of "Question!" and "We'll try, dear!") The advantage of acquiring so slim a waist as hers was only to be gained by hours and hours of actual torture.—(Sensation), *Mais il faut souffrir pour etre belle*; and if they did not mind a few fainting fits at first, followed by continual debility and headache, many ladies might enjoy the pleasure of possessing a waist not much exceeding the dimensions of her own.—(Cheers.)

Miss Pinch said her experience entirely agreed with that of the fair Chairwoman, though, unhappily, her suffering had not yet been rewarded by the rapture of obtaining quite so fashionable a figure. Still, her waist barely exceeded eighteen inches and a half—(shudders),—and she hoped, by perseverance and a good strong lady's maid, to reduce it before long to more genteel dimensions.—(Applause.)

Miss Lovelace said she also had suffered much from headache since she wore tight stays, and once or twice had fainted at the dinner table. Her doctor had told her she was ruining her health; but she didn't mind her doctor while she obeyed her dressmaker.—(Bravo.)

Miss Gasper would like to ask, what could doctors know about it? They didn't wear stays, did they? How then, could they tell what ladies suffered from tight lacing?

Mrs. M. Bonpoint observed that, although she tried her utmost, she could not reduce her waist to less than nineteen inches. ("Poor dear!")—Even this, however, made her wretchedly uncomfortable; and after eating a good dinner, she was frequently obliged to have laces cut, to save herself from fainting. Her doctor tried to frighten her; by talking about fatty something of the heart, which had often proved fatal. But she would rather die a martyr than dress out of the fashion. (Applause.)

Miss Wheyface said she feared that by acquiring a small waist she had injured her complexion. Her nose was getting red now, and her cheeks were pale and pimply. Some one had told her this was owing to impeded circulation. But she was consoled by having a fashionable figure.

Miss Tucker said the worst of wearing a tight dress was that it sadly took away one's appetite. Since she had reduced her waist she could not eat one-half of what she used to do.—(Sensation.) Now, this was a great misery, for she was fond of eating. Still she had rather give up her custards than her corsets.—(Cheers.)

Miss Gosling thought it was not ladylike to eat much. Rude health was a feminine possession. A person to be fashionable should always be rather delicate; and nothing insured this so nicely as tight lacing.

Miss Lazie remarked that another of its benefits was, that it prevented muscular exertion. To lay upon a sofa and read novels all day long was her idea of almost perfect earthly happiness; and as tight-lacing unfitted her for any useful work, she had borne like a martyr the torture it had caused her.

Miss Waddles said she could not walk well in her stays, they made her feel so stiff and wooden. But her waist looked well on horseback, though she never dared to venture at more than a foot-pace, for her habit was so tight that she could scarcely breathe when trotting.

Miss Prance observed that, much as she loved dancing, she found it impossible to waltz in her new ball dress. She felt so squeezed and faint that all she could do was to walk through the square dances.—("Poor thing!") In consequence she had lost a number of nice partners; and that odious Miss Whirley had sadly cut her out, although her waist was nearly two feet in circumference.—(Shudders.)

Mrs. Wiseman said her husband would not let her wear stays,—(sensation and cries of "what a wretch!)" and she would advise young ladies to leave off lacing tightly if they wished to get good partners. Men loved healthy wives far better than small waists, ("Gracious goodness!")"—and no one but a fool would link himself for life with a woman in bad health, however she might pride herself on having a fine figure.—("Question!") She would propose a resolution:

"That this meeting, being satisfied, from most abounding evidence, that tight lacing is injurious to health and happiness, will do its utmost to discourage and discountenance so barbarous a fashion."

Here several ladies interposing, began all to speak at once, and hence ensued a scene of violent excitement. Many of the fair combatants fainted from exhaustion; and it was not until a number of corsets had been cut that the sufferers were able to reach their carriages.

The Spanish Throne.

The latest news from Spain is that Prim, with the concurrence of Serrano, the Regent, has invited Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, to become a candidate for the Spanish throne. He is a Catholic, and Stephanie, niece of Josephine and adopted daughter of Napoleon I., and wife of the Grand Duke Charles of Baden, was his grandmother. This gentleman, lieutenant colonel of a Prussian infantry regiment, is thirty-five years old, and is married to the King of Portugal's sister, by whom he has two sons. There is an impression in Madrid that he has been put forward by some manœuvre of Count Bismarck, and that he is objectionable as a descendant of Murat, who was King of Naples during the First Empire. This last impression is incorrect. His grandmother was of the Beauharnais family, and he is nearly related, therefore; to Napoleon the Third. Of all the candidates yet presented Prince Leopold seems to be the most eligible.—Phila. Press.

—New Iberia, La., has been almost destroyed by fire. The loss will not fall short of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Every livery stable was burned, but the horses and buggies were saved. Some eight or ten stores, among them some of the largest and best, with full stocks of goods, were burnt to the ground. The large brick building used for the Court House and for offices of clerk of court, sheriff, recorder, with all the surrounding buildings, were consumed. Three coffee houses were involved in the same fate. A great deal of stealing was done, and much injury sustained by parties to whom the flames did not extend, but who moved their goods under the impression that nearly the whole town was doomed to destruction. The two lower warehouses were destroyed, but most of the contents were saved.

Horrible Burning Accident.

The Portland Advertiser says: "Mrs. Eliza H. Barber, of Portsmouth, N. H., widow of Jethro L. Barber, was burned to death Sunday afternoon. Her grandson Daniel had left her about half an hour before fire was discovered in her room; she was then sitting at a table near and back to a stove, eating strawberries. Shortly before five o'clock Mr. David Marshall, a neighbor, discovered smoke issuing from the house, and, with others, entered Mrs. Barber's room, found it on fire and full of smoke, the old lady lying dead upon the floor, her clothes being burned off, and her body blackened and burned to a crisp. The fire was speedily extinguished, and it was found that the chair on which she had been sitting was scorched, and a closet door against which she had fallen was badly scorched and had some of the flesh from her face adhering to it. Her body presented a horrible spectacle. No doubt the fire was communicated to her clothing by the stove. Mrs. Barber was seventy-eight years of age, was lame and feeble in health; so much so that she probably had not sufficient strength to raise her voice loud enough to be heard by any one in the house or on the street."

Earthquake in the Mediterrean.

The Grecian Archipelago has again been disturbed by a volcanic upheaval, and with terrible results. For two thousand years, we are told, fearful convulsions have from time to time changed the face of nature in that region. Islands have suddenly risen out of the depths of the sea, and as suddenly disappeared. In the recent earthquake, the Island of Santorin, which belongs to the group of the Cyclades, celebrated in the poets, and which since 1868 has been consuming with hidden fires, was riven throughout its whole extent, and its capital, Thera, reduced to a heap of ruins, while an adjacent island was swallowed up by the Mediterranean. It does not appear that this latter was inhabitated, and we can only lament that it was not the home of the Greek brigands.

Santorin is a corruption of Saint Irene, the name given to the island in the third century of the Christian era. In ancient times it sent forth the colony that founded the Libyan city of Cyrene. Its chief production was the vine, which flourishes best in volcanic countries, and from which the inhabitants made one million gallons of wine annually. The full extent of the calamity of last Friday will be known only when accounts can reach us from Athens.

Brigham Young's Wealth.

The prodigious wealth of the Salt Lake autocrat, Brigham Young, says the Dover Register, has been flaunted in the face of the world for ten years, as an offset to his multifarious crimes against civilization and humanity. He has been held up to view as one of the ablest executive minds in the nation; a man capable of vast achievements; a ruler who moved the one hundred and fifty thousand people of his dominions like automatons, and made all things within the radius of his power move to his bidding. We have been told that he was the second largest depositor in the Bank of England, had millions in London real estate, and costly buildings without number; held the balance of money power in New York and other cities, the lowest figure of his enormous gains being placed at seventy millions.

The falsehood of the prophet's wealth was sent abroad in a quiet way, by and through the horde of proselyting agents scattered throughout the United States and Europe, and for this purpose: When it was decided by the church to establish a gigantic co-operative institution, with branches extending through the capital city, and to every settlement of the empire, agents were sent to Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to purchase stocks for the multitude of stores proposed to be opened. The seventy million romance preceded them, and dealers vied with each other as to who should sell the goods on credit to the chief of Zion's co-operative establishment. Merchandise of every description flowed into the teritory in an endless stream, and the thousand stores were stocked. "Holiness to the Lord" furnished the trade mark by which all Mormons were ordered to buy. Excommunication from the church, which is virtual outlawry, was visited upon all who dared to violate the edict by trading with a Gentile. The institution has thus far made no dividends, and the eastern merchants who sold it goods were sold in return. When they sought the whereabouts of the glittering seventy millions, no part of it could be found.

Twenty-two years ago Brigham Young, with a few hundred moneyless followers, entered the Salt Lake valley. Their first years were full of toil and suffering. They continued poor up to the arrival of Johnson's army, sent there by Floyd and Buchanan. This expedition put money into their purses and revived a thousand paying enterprises. Then came the war of rebellion, which was quickly followed by the gold hunters of Montana and Idaho. For the first time since their lodgment in the valley the Mormons began to prosper and Brigham to grow rich under these promising combinations. Thus it is seen that he must have made his seventy millions, or the major part of it, if at all, since 1862. Out of the funds thus acquired he has been compelled to keep a number of missionaries in the field, at home and abroad, and pay out large sums for the expense of getting foreign sheep in the fold. His tithings cannot be over $150,000 per annum, and we doubt if they are that much.

His foreign deposits cannot be large, possibly a million or two, but he has a tight grasp on all estates, goods and effects of his subjects, which may amount to 30 or 40,000,000—certainly not more. Salt Lake city to-day, though four times as large, is not so expensively built as Denver. The buildings are all adobe, and most of them are of the cheaper kind. A few on Temple street, the main thoroughfare, present an imposing appearance, but they are built of concrete or adobe, and stuccoed off into square blocks to represent cut stone.

Take away the forest of shade trees, and the town would have no attractions whatever. If, with these facts in view, the world cannot figure out where Brigham's seventy millions came from, it must find smart mathematicians, and get deeper into the archives of Mormondom than we have been able to do.

—Alligators are becoming reconstructed like everything else in the South, for a planter near Midway, in South Carolina, about seventy miles from Augusta, has cultivated his entire farm this year so far as ploughing is concerned, with an alligator. The animal is an unusually large one—weighs three hundred and fifty pounds—and is perfectly docile and domesticated. He is said to work splendidly in plough harness, and is far superior to mules or horses. Those who wish to believe this story can do so

REVOLUTIONARY HONORS.

Defence of Another Grandfather.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1813.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 22d last month, with a copy of the Journal of the Congress in New York in October, 1765, printed in the Baltimore Register, came safe to hand. Not having heard of this publication, I had the proceedings of that body (not the whole) reprinted here about two months ago, from a copy I found in the first volume of American Tracts, contained in four volumes, octavo, edited by J. Almon, of London, in 1767. Such an important transaction should not be unknown to the future historian.

I recollect what passed in Congress in the beginning of July, 1776, respecting Independence; it was not as you have conceived. On Monday, the 1st of July, the question was taken in the Committee of the Whole, when the State of Pennsylvania, represented by seven gentlemen then present, voted against it. Deleware having then only two representatives present, was divided. All the other States voted in favor of it. Whereupon, without delay I sent an express, at my private expense, for your honored uncle, Cæsar Rodney, Esq., the remaining member for Deleware, whom I met at the State House door in his boots and spurs, as the members were assembling. After a friendly salutation, without a word on the business, we went into the Hall of Congress together, and found we were among the latest. Proceedings immediately commenced, and after a few minutes the great question was put. When the vote for Deleware was called, your uncle arose and said: "As I believe the voice of my constituents and of all sensible and honest men is in favor of independence, my own judgement concurs with them, I vote for independence," or in words to the same effect.

The State of Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, there being only five members present, Messrs. Dickinson and Morris, who had in the Committee of the Whole voted against independence, were absent, voted for it, three to two, Messrs. Willing and Humphries in the negative. Unanimity in the thirteen States, an all-important point on so great an occasion was thus obtained; the dissention of a single State might have produced very dangerous consequences.

Now that I am on this subject, I will tell you some truths not generally known:

In the printed public Journal of Congress for 1776, Vol. 2, it would appear that the declaration of July was signed on the 4th of July by the members whose names are there inserted; but the fact is not so, for no person signed it on that day, nor for many days after, and among the names subscribed one was against it, Mr. Reed and seven were not in Congress on that day, namely Messrs. Morris, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor, and Ross, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thornton, of New Hampshire; nor were the six gentlemen last named at that time members; the five for Pennsylvania were appointed delegates by the convention of that State on the 26th July, and Mr. Thornton entered Congress for the first time on the 4th November following. The names of Henry Wisner, of New York, and Thomas McKean, of Delaware, are not printed as subscribers, though both were present, and voted for independence.

Here false colors are certainly hung out; there is culpability somewhere. What I can offer as an apology or explanation is that, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, and then to be signed, and I have been told that a resolve had passed a few day after, and was entered on the *Secret* Journal, that no person should have a seat in Congress during that year until he should have signed the Declaration, in order (as I have been given to understand) to prevent traitors or spies from worming themselves amongst us. I was not in Congress after the 4th for some months, having marched with my regiment of associators of this city, as Colonel, to support General Washington until a flying camp of ten thousand men was completed.

When the associators were discharged I returned to Philadelphia, took my seat in Congress, and then signed the declaration on parchment.

Two days after I went to New Castle, joined the convention for the future government of the State of Delaware, having been elected a member for New Castle county, which I wrote in a tavern without a book or any assistance.

You may rely on the accuracy of the foregoing relation. It is full time to print and publish the "Secret Journal" of Congress during the Revolution.

I have thus answered your request, and trust it may reform errors.

Accept, dear sir, my best wishes for your happiness. THOS. MCKEAN.

TO CÆSAR AUGUSTUS RODNEY, Esq.

Saratoga Gossip.

A young married lady at Saratoga, has has a large number of dresses, among them being the following: A light green silk, trimmed with flounces of a darker shade of green, alternating with ruffles of black lace. The tablier (front breadth) was covered with lace ruffles, h aded with ruches of the darker shade of silk. The b cutoddice, in a deep point at the back, was also trimmed with lace and ruches.

A short dress of stone colored *batiste*, was trimmed with flat single pleatings and crosse at folds, edged with very narrow double folds of blue silk, stitched in like pipings.

A long casaque of white embroidered muslin with open sleeves, was arranged to be worn over a dress of mauve silk, an embroidered sash of silk, with fringed ends, was tied over it. The casaque was open shape, and edged with Valenciennes ruffles.

A dinner dress, consisting of a skirt of black *faille*, trained and bordered with blue satin, edged with a row of black and white lace. Across the front breadth were bands of blue satin, two inches wide, edged on both sides with lace, both black and white, but very narrow, the white laid first. This skirt was accompanied with a long casaque of blue satin, richly trimmed with lace, and tied back tightly from the front, with barbes of black and white lace intermingled, the ends flowing.

A charming walking dress of a new blue tissue (Roubaix manufacture.) Roubaix is a small town ten miles from Lyons, and has recently become celebrated for a variety of beautiful fabrics. This tissue is a pure silk and chambry ganze; it trims exquisitely with crimped silk fringe, does not muss easily, and is only $1 50 per yard. The bodice of this dress was cut in two points, and the back, over a second skirt of white China crape, trimmed with white silk fringe.

A very pretty evening dress of pink *faille* was mounted with fluted flounces of clear white muslin, and an overskirt to match; the overskirt was looped up and drawn back with pink satin bows. The boddice was open and pointed back and front. The sleeves were plain to the elbow, and finished with a row of fluting rather wider than the single row which surrounded the neck, and was fastened by a pink satin bow in front of the corsage.

—Geo. R. McKee of Kentucky, has just been married to his first wife the second time. They were divorced twenty-five years ago.

—A jealous St. Louis youth the other day, threw stones at his successful rival as he was entering the church to be married to the lady whom both loved.

—The diamond known as the "Star of South Africa," the consignment of which from the Cape of Good Hope was reported in July last, having been cut, has proved a matchless stone of most resplendent quality. It scout 186 grains weight.

—A Kentucky negro having announced himself a democrat, a crowd of his radical brethren broke into his house, one night recently, and fired several shots at him. He defended himself and drove them off, and they now complain that he has been Ku-Kluxing them.

—In Florida cranes, pelicans, herons and other water-fowl are numerous. The plumage of the heron is very beautiful, and much sought after. That of the white heron sells at $2 to $3, while the pink heron, which is much more rare, commands $8 to $10.

—A cotemporary says: "We have before us a letter from a young hero near the Colorado line, who writes to his father: 'I tell you it is tough to come in worn out with the hard work of breaking prairie, and have to go making bread and broiling bacon. I can't stand this. I must go east and get a cook that doesn't wear trousers.' Here's a chance for the girls."

—"Jenny," said a lady to her help, the other morning. "Jenny, was there any fire in the kitchen last night, while you were sitting up?" "Only just a spark, ma'am," was the reply. The landlady looked suspiciously at Jenny, but the innocent girl went on scrubbing and humming "Kitty Darling."

—The marriage of Miss Blanche Butler—daughter of General Butler—to General Ames, will take place July 21, at St. Anne's Church, (Episcopal,) Lowell. The festivities will occupy four days, culminating with the ceremony, and will consist of a grand ball, illumations by the neighbors, &c.

—The London police have a new headdress, which somewhat resembles the helmet worn by the soldiers of the Prussian army, but is not surmounted by a spike. A peak in front comes down so far as to cover part of the wearer's nose, and a peak at the back will protect the neck from heat or rain, as the case may be.

—The "White Stockings" of Chicago recently presented Miss Ida Lewis, the famous Newport heroine, a costly pair of white stockings, fashioned curiously from a rare lace, with the emblems of the great American game elaborately worked over them. The stockings were imported at an expense of some five hundred dollars in gold.

—Two pairs of French morocco walking boots, ornamented with feather embroidery, with the new metallic heels, gold-plated and monogramed, and fastened with gold buttons, have just been presented to Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant, and will figure, it is understood, during the coming week on the beach of Long Branch.

—A farmer living near Elkhart, Michigan, has refused for seven years to sell his wool because he could not get the price he demanded. His stock has therefore increased, until the other day he concluded to come down, and brought to town over five thousand pounds of wool, contracting it at from thirty-five to thirty-eight cents per pound. For a large portion of this wool he was long ago offered one dollar per pound, and refused it.

—"Mamma," said a wee child, one Sunday evening, after having sat still in the house all day, like a good child, "have I honored you to-day?" "I don't know," replied the mother, "why do you ask?" "Because," says the little one, shaking her head sadly, "the Bible says, 'Honor thy father and mother that thy days may be long,' and this has been, oh, the longest day I ever saw."

—Boston boasts of a chime of bells that for one hundred and twenty-six years have "rung the old year out and the new year in." The only occasion on which they have chimed a "light" tune was twenty-five years ago, when, on a false alarm of "the church on fire," the bells were made to play "Oh, what can the matter be?" to appease the disappointed citizens who turned out to extinguish the flames.

—Letters testamentary on the estate of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte have been granted in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore to Charles Joseph Bonaparte. The estate, amounting to about $170,000 of personal and $50,000 of real property, is devised to the widow and two sons of the deceased. Both sons are named executors but the elder, J. N. Bonaparte, has renounced in favor of his brother.

—Mr. John Smith, an old citizen of Pottsville, Pa., died on Friday of last week, in consequence of injuries received eight days before by falling over a stone wall near Norristown. While at work near the railroad, he saw a small child in danger from an approaching train, and he ran to its rescue. After rescuing the child he lost his footing and fell over the wall, a distance of five or six feet, and was injured internally, from which he died as stated.

—In Waltham, Mass., a few days ago, lightning struck the house owned and occupied by William Ayres, and that of Horace Blaney, next to it, on Main street. The lightning struck the chimney and split, one part passing down through all the rooms of Blaney's part, thence through Ayres's part, where Mr. Ayres was lying in bed reading, he being completely covered by falling plastering, &c. All the lamps were upset and extinguished, but no member of the family was seriously injured.

—James Lawless, residing at Knowles's X Roads, in Sussex county, Delaware, was struck by lightning on Wednesday of last week, and instantly killed. He had just walked to the well to get a glass of water, and whilst in the act of drinking was struck to the earth. A little girl who was standing by his side, escaped uninjured. The lightning ran down the well pole, shivering it to atoms, and struck Mr. Lawless on the head, twisting a portion of his hair off, but never breaking the skin. There were but few clouds to be seen and no rain at the time.

—The Boston papers are discussing the fuestion, "Why shouldn't clergymen drive fast horses?" A writer in the Boston Herald argues for the right of the clergy to dissipate in this way on the following terms: "Some of the best sermons preached in Boston are the results of hard study through the long quiet hours of the night. After such a night's work what just person could quarrel with a man for taking a brisk ride behind a 'fast horse?' I don't know any class of men that need such health-giving exercise so much as our hard-working clergymen."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 16, 1870.

DEAD AND LIVING ISSUES.

We are ardent and zealous believers in progress, in the moral, social, religious and political point of view. We have no faith in the man who would lock the wheels of the car of Progress, as it is being propelled up the steep declivity of Destiny. But there is quite a difference between progress and innovation. The man who mistakes the latter for the former, may flourish in the twilight as a prophet, but he will collapse like a convolvulus in the very first rays of sunlight. Accomplished facts are not always eternal monuments. Consumated iniquities and perfected crimes do not eventually escape the retributive sword of justice. Had such a proposition been accepted in the affirmative, the memory of JUDAS ISCARIOT, instead of being execrated throughout Christendom, would have been perpetuated in brass and marble.

The right is always the right, despite the fact that it may be trampled down for awhile. The axiom that revolutions never go backward is a false one, as a rule. If it is true that history repeats itself, it is equally true that revolutions retrograde, and carry peoples and nations backward, and leave them upon the very stepping stones of progress. This is but the epitome of all past history. While revolution has built up and civilized nations, it has likewise razed the foundations of others, divided community and disintegrated and uncivilized society. While revolution may mean progress, it may assume a different phase and mean retrogression.

The boasted progress of the Radical party in this country is only so many steps back into the past. We are nearer to a despotism now than we were in 1770. As infamously oppressive as were the schemes of Lord NORTH, and which were carried out by the British Parliament against the then Colonies, there was nothing half so oppressive, half so insulting, half so domineering as the conduct of the Radical party to-day. In four score years we, as a nation, sprang from mere dependencies to the grandest and freest nation that the world ever saw. In less than half a score of years the Radical party, the natural progeny of the Federalists, who were the lineal descendants of the Tories of '76 have so far reversed the order of things that the American nation stands upon that line that the merest chance would again transfer it inside the limits of a worse despotism than the Revolutionary fathers so successfully battled against. This state of case is only too apparent to every thinking man. Trace the history of every leading adherent of the Radical party and you will find that they spring from a party who believed in the divinity of kingly unction.

But our main point is, that consummated iniquities are not dead issues, and that the rashest battalions rush into the ambuscades. Camp kettles and baggage trains, with all their weight and unweildiness, have saved more campaigns than hot headed battalions, in light marching order, ever dreamed of winning.

Simply because the leaders of the Radical party have trampled the rights of the white men of America into the dust, it does not follow that they are to fawn upon the oppressor. It devolves upon them to gain what they have lost; and when it is declared; as it was in Lafayette Hall the other evening, by negro speakers, that the social as well as the political barriers existing between the Caucasian and the African races must be wiped out, and that the laws must compel a general commingling and intermingling of the two races, it is about time that the living issue be made that this country, which more than any other country has propogated and advanced civilization and useful art, shall not be degraded to the level of semi-civilization.

This is peculiarly the country of the white man. Let the torrid sun furnish the *pigmentum* of the African, and let every false theory of physiology and falser *dicta* of dogmatic politics be raised, but after all is said and done, the forward march of intelligent civilzation involves too many interests to be hampered by the cry of dead issues or accepted facts in partisan politics.

It is the duty of the Democracy to undo the revolutionary innovations and retrieve the retrogressions of the Radical party. The cry of dead issues is mere puerility. There can be no temporizing indulged in. SATAN cannot be propitiated by burning incense under his nose. He must be fought with his own weapons.

WE call attention to the communication in another column in relation to the Oakland road, and the dangerous character of the Soho Bridge. Public indignation is being rapidly aroused on this subject, and unless there is some means soon devised to provide a remedy, there will be trouble.

THE INCOME TAX.

Just what the action of the House on Saturday upon the Tax bill indicates, is not an easy thing to determine. Its action, however, leaves the question of the Income Tax in a condition that the iniquity may either be throttled or a new lease of life given it, as circumstances may direct. The law has really ceased to exist by limitation, and the extaaordinary proposition to *extend* the operations of a law that has no more existence than though it never had been enacted, shows the extraordinary laxity with which the Radicals in Congress do business.

One of our Radical cotemporaries regrets that it was not finally doomed, not that it is not willing to swallow any pill that the Radical doctors may prepare, but because its actual or contingent continuance "is simply placing material of war in the hands of the Democratic party!" What exalted consideration is thereby expressed for the material welfare of the people. It is only fair to infer that according to our cotemporary's logic, if the continuance of the income tax did not furnish "material of war" to the Democracy, that it would be all right and proper.

Our neighbor of the *Gazette*, however, presents a bolder front, and openly advocates the continuance of the odious and inquisitorial law, with the same tenacity and pertinacity that it advocates the introduction of Chinese coolies. The two propositions ought naturally to go together. They lead to the same port, but by different channels. We have searched in vain through the columns of Radical journals for an argument in favor of the continuance of the law. It is not to be found. "It should be," is the only argument advanced—or rather is the lack of argument offered.

There never was a time when it was right, either in theory or practice. War necessities never license injustice and outrage, let self-constituted patriots prate about it as they please. This law was but a part of the general and well devised scheme to compel honest men to pay more than their just share of taxes, while dishonest men were enabled to escape from bearing their proper and legitimate proportion of the public burdens.

As the case now stands in Congress, the odious measure may or may not be killed, as the temper of Radicalism may be indicated by the political thermometer. The Senate's compromise of two and one-half per cent. does not mend the matter a particle. The rate of taxation is not so objectionable as the spirit of the law. It is simply the spirit of inquisitorial tyranny, and if levied at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent., it would not sugar-coat the anti-Democratic and anti-Republican pill.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Yesterday was the day fixed upon for the presentation of the Funding Bill to the Senate and House, by the Committee of Conference. The details of the provisions being but partially understood even by members of Congress, less is known of them outside of Washington. It has been agreed, however, to fund one thousand five hundred millions of the public debt—one thousand millions at four per cent., three hundred millions at four and a half, and two hundred millions at five per cent.

The Committee take special care to provide that these new bonds shall be payable, both principal and interest in gold, and exempt from every form of taxation. Why an aristocracy of wealth should thus be made in effect a permanency, it is not easy to determine upon any reasonable hypothesis. The principle was originally a bad one, and was only tolerated on the plea of a war necessity, by making appeals to the patriotism of the tax payer, and similar means.

We were told originally that this enormous debt would be speedily wiped out, or as soon as the trying exigencies of the country had passed, it would be placed upon some other basis, satisfactory to the tax payer and the bondholder alike. Buoyed up by this promise, and with this understanding, the masses of the people have paid the taxes that were levied upon their small earnings, and upon their homesteads, trusting that the pledge would be redeemed. Now, however, it is proposed to make this exemption perpetual, because this funding arrangment simply means that the principal of the debt is not to be paid, but made a continuous source of revenue to the bondholder, and exempt his enormous wealth from bearing any of the burdens of government.

This is nothing more nor less than class legislation—the creation of a privileged class—a moneyed aristocracy. As we have already said, this was claimed originally as a war necessity, and the only measure that could meet the exegiencies of the times—that capitalists would not have loaned their money for the prosecution of the war, considering the doubtful prospects of maintaining the ascendancy of the general government, and all that sort of thing. The argument was false originally, and simply intended to cover up the designs of the cunning financiers who determined to enrich themselves at anybody's and everybody's expense.

But admitting that the argument in favor of this exemption was good in 1862-3-4, it cannot possibly be entitled to any consideration in 1870. In the aggregate the holders of the bonds have been paid in interest as much and possibly more than they originally loaned to the government, receiving gold interest upon a currency loan, and still hold the government responsible for the full face of their bonds, which upon an average were purchased at forty per cent. below par. A person would think that reasonable men would be content with the advantages already reaped, and feel willing to contribute their share in the shape of taxation. But such is not the case. The bondholder only exemplifies the maxim, that abundance begets greed.

By the reduction of the interest upon the funded debt, it will be sought to convince the people that they have been greatly favored, and that the bondholder is entitled to some immunities, in consequence of the curtailment of interest. But at the rates agreed upon, he will realize a far greater revenue than the man who puts his money into agriculture or the mechanical arts, and is compelled to pay his own and his wealthy neighbor's taxes. We presume that the bill will pass in the shape proposed, or practically so, and, that these bonds will become a permanent debt, and the holders exempt from every species of taxation on the same, for all time to come.

THE CASE OF GENERAL HOWARD.

The attempts to whitewash General HOWARD have taken a lively turn in the Committee, and they can hardly agree as to the ingredients and the kind of brushes to be used. Mr. ARNELL, after three weeks of hard work, fixed the thing up to his own satisfaction, but the other Radical members of the committee were not pleased with the job. Mr. HOAR thought it had been put on too thick in some places and too sparingly in others, and would not show to a good advantage when inspected by the public.

MR. ARNELL gracefully submitted that if his colleagues could manipulate the business any better the brushes, and buskets, and step ladders, and all that were on hand, and they could go to work as soon as they pleased. The first job being declared a failure was obliterated as far as possible, and Messers. HOAR, TYNER and TOWNSEND, divided the work between them and began operations with a will. On Saturday last they completed their labors, which were again considered to be incomplete. Upon inspection it turned out that Mr. HOAR had done principally all the work in writing the new report, leaving only small blanks to be filled up by TYNER and TOWNSEND. These being filled up, Mr. HOAR succeeded in getting a majority of the Committee to adopt his report, and ARNELL's was wholly thrown over board, notwithstanding that it was understood that it would be followed generally in the new report.

Upon discovering this state of case, ARNELL got mad and refused to sign the report, unless his name went at the bottom, notwithstanding he was Chairman of the Committee. On Monday the war between the Radical members of the Committee culminated in a pitched battle. Mr. ARNELL, claiming that Mr. HOAR had written up the report simply from his recollection of the evidence, that it omitted the strongest points in the case, and was, in truth and in point of fact, at variance with the evidence in the case.

What these "strongest points" were, of course, remains a secret; whether they were strong for or against General HOWARD. At all events, the report was thoroughly overhauled, and Mr. ARNELL's job of whitewashing was declared to be the best, and was ordered to be replaced in the main. ARNELL and HOAR agreed on one point, however; namely that General HOWARD had not *intentionally* committed any wrong. This is damning the General with the most ghostly shadow of faint praise. They both admit that wrong has been done, but that it was an error of the head and not of the heart on the part of the Grand Mogul of the Freedman's Bureau.

"Unintentional wrong" is good. Like Charity, it covereth a multitude of sins. Our own impression, is however, that the main point of difference between Messrs. ARNELL and HOAR, is, that one or probably both of them, in trying to bolster up the shortcomings of Gen. HOWARD found it necessary to unveil the iniquities of somebody else connected with the War Department and the Freedman's Bureau, each striking different men, perhaps, and each being anxious to save a favorite, sought to revise the other's report.

We have information that there will be a minority report made concerning the investigation, which, regardless of fear or favor, will contain the exact facts in the matter. We trust that the minority will prepare and present their report, not that we have the least idea it will receive due consideration at the hands of the Radical House, but for the purpose of having the truth go on record. An unprejudiced and truthful report may achieve the desired end in the future notwithstanding the majority's present whitewashing.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The committee of Conference on the Georgia bill consisting of Messrs THURMAN, HOWARD and HAMLIN of the Senate and BUTLER, FARNSWORTH and PAINE of the House, were to hold a meeting yesterday to determine the character of the bill to be offered as a compromise for the one that failed to go through. What the result of the conference was, is not known at this writing although our Washington dispatches this morning may indicate it.

Of this committee, but one, Mr. THURMAN, is a Democrat. Mr. FARNSWORTH may be considered conservative to a limited extent, while the remaining four are of the strongest Radical type. We presume that no effort will be spared to agree upon a bill that will in effect place the State of Georgia completely under Radical rule, and, if considered necessary prevent an election this fall. It is well known to the Radical leaders in Washington, that if a fair election is held in Georgia, that State will go overwhelmingly Democratic, and contribute extensively toward the changing of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives.

What jurisdiction Congress has over the State of Georgia in this or any other matter, that it does not have in common over all the States, may properly be a question. The State of Georgia either is or is not a member of the Union. If it is a member of the Union, Congress has no right to specially order or prohibit an election this fall or at any other time for members of Congress as well as for State officers. If it possesses the sovereignty of a State, it has the right, through its lawfully constituted authorities, to hold elections, and do such other acts and discharge such other functions as may devolve upon a State municipality without let or hindrance from Congress, subject only to such general laws and constitutional provisions, as are equally applicable to all the other States.

If Georgia is not a member of the Union, with the right to exercise State sovereignty, as defined by the Federal Constitution, then the Executive department of the government has stultified itself in proclaiming as legally ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. A State cannot, in the character of a State, be in pupilage. It cannot occupy a half way position, nor can it be set up and pulled down like a puppet, or be made a tool for the accomplishment of the designs of intriguing and ambitious politicians.

It is a political absurdity to say that a State—or what is hypothetically a State—is clothed with sufficient sovereignty to be a party in the grave and important business of radically changing the organic law of the land, and yet does not possess sufficient sovereignty to proceed, under the terms of its Constitution, to elect or authorize the election, if a State Legislature to make laws that only affect those citizens who reside within its limits, without the plenary consent of Congress.

One of two things is clear. The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the State of Georgia is either invalid, or if valid, Congress has no right to interfere by way of a special law to either authorize or prevent the election of members of Congress and State officers, at the time fixed by the State Constitution. Having recognized the fact that Georgia stood on an equal footing with the other States of the Union, by accepting and entering upon the archives of the nation its action on the Fifteenth Amendment, it is no longer subject to Congressional dictation or Congressional restrictions, that do not apply with equal force to all the other States.

If Congress has the right to say that members of Congress and State officers shall not be elected in Georgia at the coming election, it has an equal right to say that there shall be no election held in Pennsylvania this fall, but that the present members of Congress and the Legislature shall hold over at the pleasure of Congress, and the same rule will apply to every other State; so that the precedent that BUTLER and HOWARD are so anxious to set up in the case of Georgia, will simply mean, that Congress, at its pleasure, may suspend any and all State elections, and continue its pets and tools in office indefinitely.

It is reported from Washington that both the President and the Attorney General were of the opinion that under the terms of the State Constitution it was necessary that an election be held in November, and that their influence would be given in that direction, but as the President generally follows in the wake of the leaders when they perpetrate their most villainous outrages upon the Southern people, there cannot be a very great reliance placed on the report. But as has been the case with every oppressive measure intended to eradicate any feeling of fraternity and union among the people of the South, we shall be prepared to see Georgia suffer again at the hands of the oppressor, because the majority of her people are of the Democratic household of faith, and because, in 1868, she committed the unpardonable sin of casting her electoral vote for HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

GOD, and universal liberty, is to be the rallying cry of the old wing, according to the *Gazette*. If there is any meaning in the Shibboleth, it will apply to the new party and should absolve it from blame. What is the sense of prating about universal liberty if it doesn't give full grown men the right to protest by public acts against the admitted corruption of the hour, even if done irregularly. We know this cry of universal liberty, is cant and miserable clap trap, to tickle the ear, and delude the unthinking, but we do not object to its application to the party which uses and expects to profit by it. If the Radical party expects to win a further lease of power by bearing upon its banner the device of undefined, unrestricted universal liberty, why shall the third party be blamed for acting up to it?

THE working men of New York have nominated Hon EUGENE CASSERLY for President. Senator CASSERLY, the able Senator from California, is a native of New York, and certainly one of the foremost statesmen of the day. He is in favor of white laboring men over Coolies; and has the affection of the hardy sons of toil of the United States. They might go further and fare worse.

As will be seen by reference to the proceedings, in another column, of the Democratic Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District, the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER is again presented as the candidate for Congress from that District. This was the unanimous wish of the conferees, and, which will undoubtedly, be ratified by the people of Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties, particularly, if the infamous JOHN COVODE is his opponent.

IT IS AMUSING to read the cards of the sore-headed Radicals—those who tried and failed to get a nomination on the "True Republican" ticket. Every mother's son of them now say his name was used without his consent. So far, not one of them who was fortunate enough to get nominated has seen fit to decline. The reform movement will be materially strengthened after the ring convention by the acquisition of disappointed candidates.

A LADY in Fairfield county, Tenn., sends to the *Independent* the following story, with the assurance that it is the simple truth: "At a meeting of Republicans, white and colored, for the purpose of forming a union league, it was discovered that they had no Bible on which to swear the members. The chairman inquired where one could be procured. A colored man said he had one, and offered to mount his mule and ride to his house, two miles away, for it. As they could not think of swearing in members without one, his offer was accepted, and proceedings were suspended till his return. There were thirty men to be sworn in, and, as the officers officiating were very particular to see that each one laid his hands on the open Bible the ceremony was quite a lengthy one. After the league had been formed, business transacted, and the meeting broken up, the chairman discovered, to his horror, that the supposed Bible was a copy of Shakspeare. It was too late to remedy the mistake. '*Mum* was the word.' So he carefully handed back the 'Bible' to its owner, not even venturing to inquire if he ever encountered any difficulty in finding his minister's text on his return from meeting."

THE Legislature of Texas among the first of its sovereign acts since permitted by Congress to go alone, passed a military bill which confers on the Governor of the State absolute power to suspend the State Constitution and laws at discretion; also to suspend trial by jury when he pleases; also to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at will. Congress assumed to reconstruct the State of Texas, as well as the other Southern States, by virtue of that provision of the Federal Constitution which guaranties to every State a republican form of government. It was to give Texas a republican form of government that it was reconstructed. After contemplating the above illustration of a reconstructed State government, is it in order to ask what is an anti-republican form of government?

BY the retention of the income tax it is manifest that the Radicals are determined to wring the last cent of taxes from the people, regardless of the financial distress that prevails throughout the country. Last year they took from the people, in taxes, $350,260,947, of which $170,000,000 was in gold, which, reduced to greenbacks, the people's currency, made the total about $380,000,000.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* calls upon ULYSSES to veto the "detestable income tax." It evidently forgets that GRANT favors its retention, as will be seen by reference to his message of December last, in which he says: "I suggest the renewal of the income tax." Of course he does. Ain't it the means of giving him the power to appoint thousands of additional loyal rascals to office, by which he hopes to retain power?

THIS is the view which the New York *Star*, the workingmen's organ, takes of BOUTWELL'S financial policy: "BOUTWELL sits securely at Washington, squeezing the heart's blood out of the workingmen, and once a month he exhibits with glee the barber's basin into which he has received it, exclaiming triumphantly, 'See how they bleed!'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

SENATE.

The credentials of Senators Anthony and Cragin, re-elected for six years, from the 4th of March next, were presented.

Mr. RICE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to establish the eastern judicial district of Kentucky.

Bills were passed as follows:

Directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain ordnance to be used in the erection of the equestrian statue of General Rawlins.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State courts to the United States courts.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL to confirm the title of purchasers of lands, sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States. The latter bill was objected to by Messrs. Casserly and Bayard, because it proposed to enforce the payment of all costs and penalties incurred in invalid sales of land for taxes, as a condition precedent for the lawful owner to recover,

Several amendments by Mr. BAYARD were rejected, and the bill passed.

The land grant bill in aid of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota, was discussed, amended and passed.

Unfinished business was next taken up, when the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was laid aside—yeas, 32; nays, 22—in order to take up the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole adopted the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating to the National Association of Destitute Colored Women of Washington, D. C., $10,000; for the repair of the old Custom House at Charleston, to fit the same for a Postoffice, $20,000; increasing the appropriations for work on Appraisers' stores in Philadelphia from $69,000 to $126,000; increasing the appropriations for the completion of the Court House buildings at Portland, Maine, and Madison, Wisconsin, each $2,000; making a new appropriation of $50,000 for public buildings at Omaha; $100,000 for a large office at New York.

The Committee reported to add to the appropriation for the New York Postoffice and Court House building the following: Provided, that no provisions heretofore enacted shall be construed to prevent the payment of amounts due or to become due under existing contracts, and provided further that the total costs of the building shall not exceed the amount of the estimates of the plans approved by Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

At this stage the tax bill was received from the House and a Committee of Conference was appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Morrell, of Vermont, and Hambleton, of Maryland.

The Committee also reported an appropriation of $300,000 for fire proof extension of Winder's building in Washington for the use of officers of the War Department.

Mr. COLE said that the Department is subject to an annual rental of over $61,600 for some thirty or forty buildings occupied as offices. These buildings contained records of great value but were liable to destruction by fire and to loss by burglars. It was now proposed to consolidate these offices in one building.

Mr. THURMAN thought these offices could be dispensed with, if Congress would reduce the army and send into the field many of the staff offices now lounging around Washington. The amendment was adopted—Yeas 32; nays 22.

Without finishing the bill the Senate at two o'clock went into executive session.

This lasted till the recess.

At the evening session the Senate continued in executive session from half past seven till half past nine.

Consideration of the legislative business was then resumed.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Drake and Stockton were appointed a Committe of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was proceeded with, and the remaining amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were adopted.

The bill, amendatory of the act declaring the bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad Company post roads, passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bil was introduced and referred by Mr. MUNGEN providing for a Joint Committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration and report the proper means for guarding against or averting it, whether by legislation, by change of Constitution, by limitation of time of sojourn or of the number of Chinese arriving in the United States, by permitting each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereupon as it may think proper, or by the total exclusion of the Chinese from the States or Territories except as travelers and merchants.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To preserve the public faith and protect the rights under the laws and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To incorporate Loomis' Aerial Telegraph Company; also, reorganizing the Court of Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD—For the relief of purchasers of land sold for taxes in the insurrectionary States.

By Mr. MCCORMICK—To refund the interest on money paid by Missouri for war purposes.

By Mr. FITCH—Granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada to Hamilton, Nevada.

By Mr. CLARKE—To enable soldiers and others to perfect titles to land under the homestead act.

Various other bills were introduced and referred for the removal of political disabilities, and donating condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments.

Mr. KNAPP offered a preamble and resolution relating to the alleged frauds in the distribution of stock for the Washington city market house, and directing the committee on appropriations to inquire into the same. Adopted.

Mr. FERRIS offered a resolution declaring that the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of threefourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, Congress, judiciary of several States and territories, and all citizens of the United States. Adopted—yeas, 138: nays. 32. A party vote.

Mr. COX offered a resolution declaring

the resolution adopted foreign to the duty legislators and mischievious in its tendency and effect. The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rule, Mr. Cox remarking that the resolution embodied the sentiment of the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the naturalization bill. Agreed to. Yeas, 33; nays, 53. The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. ALLISON from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill providing that pork packers, lard renderers and those engaged in making hams, curing meats and others known as provision dealers, shall not be liable to the internal tax levied on manufacturers and remitting such taxes assessed, but not collected. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, called up the Kentucky contested election case of Seigler against Rice. The resolution reported by the minority was adopted without division, so Mr. Rice retains his seat.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Schenck, Kelly and Brooks of New York, a Conference Committee on the tax and tariff bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill recommending concurrence in some and the non-concurrence in others. The recommendation was agreed to and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The SPEAKER appointed as such Committee Messrs. Washburn, of Wis., Scofield and Nitslack.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution appropriating five thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Indian delegation to Washington. Passed.

A resolution to pay Mr. Zeigler his expenses for contesting the seat of Mr. Ribe, of Kentucky, was called up. The House refused to give him more than two thousand dollars.

Mr. PAINE called up the election case of James Segar, claiming the seat as member at large from Virginia. The conclusion of the majority that Segar is not entitled to his seat, was agreed to without division.

Mr. COKE reported a resolution for printing 225,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1869.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN the number was increased to 275,000, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. DICKEY from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the substitute for the Senate bill, appropriating $225,000 to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company of Delaware, to construct piers in the Delaware bay, at or near Lewis, Delaware. The point of order was sustained that a substitute making an appropriation must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. Rejected.

The subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and lay aside all special orders to take up the bill.

Pending the motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

SENATE.

The bills were passed continuing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across Dakota to Yankton, and also a land grant in aid of the same.

A number of private bills were passed, including one for the increase of the pension to fifty dollars per month to the widow of Gen. Hays, killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1764.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was proceeded with. Amendments were adopted empowering the Corporation of Washington, as a means of paying off the floating debt, to issue certificates of indebtedness for five years not to exceed in amount $400,000; also dividing the expense of paving Pennsylvania avenue between the Government and the Corporation.

Additional amendments were adopted making appropriations for public buildings, of $100,000, at Little Rock, Arkansas; $200,000 at St. Louis, Missouri, and $100,000 at Trenton, New Jersey.

Authorizing the appointment of a Commission to make an exploration and survey of the routes of the Tehuantepec and Nicaraugua to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal between the Atlantic and pacific oceans, and appropriating $30,000 for that purpose.

The amendment offered by Mr. RICE providing for the issue of bonds amounting to over $1,800,000 in full, for satisfaction claims from the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the general merits and history of the claims, Messrs. Rice, Davis, Trumbull, Warren and Yates favoring its payment as an equitable debt devolving upon the Government by existing treaties.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the claim, and Mr. Stewart advocated the provision which would secure money to the Indians and prevent its falling into the hands of speculators.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate insists upon its amendments to the army appropriation bill, and appointed a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Cameron and Warner.

The report of the conference committee on the bill for compensation to grand and petit jurors in the United States Circuit and District Courts and for other purposes was adopted. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Sundry civil appropriation bills were proceeded with.

Amendments were agreed to making appropriations of one hundred thousand dollars for a geographical survey and military reconnoisance in territories west of Mississippi; seventy-five hundred dollars for completing the report in hydrography, physics and geographical distribution of animals and plants of Wilkes' United States exploring expedition; ten thousand eight hundred dollars to pay surf men to be stationed at alternate sections on the Jersey coast, for the purpose of saving life and property from wrecks.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the sixteenth and seventeenth rules, which prohibit bills being sent to either house or to the President in the last three days of the session, were supended.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution to relieve insurance companies from liability to the income tax from undistributable sums carried to their contingent fund, with an amendment applying it also to sums held by mutual life insurance companies to their policy holders.

The amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on the Funding bill, made a report, the substance of which was already published. The report was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 101.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., a Conference Committee was ordered on the Georgia bill, and Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth and Paine appointed.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, another Conference Committee on the Funding bill was ordered, and the previous Committee was reappointed—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper and Marshall.

Mr. WILSON (Minn.) reported back, with a substitute, the Senate joint resolution extending the time to construct a railroad from St. Croix river to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield,

In view of using up the time of the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. BENJAMIN made a point of order that the report was not authorized by the committee.

The House decided 140 to 17 that the report was authorized.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing visitors to West Point as the Committee of the House to inquire into the complaint of the ill treatment of a colored cadet, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. JUDD moved to go to busines on the Speaker's table, saying he made the motion for the purpose of getting at the apportionment bill.

The SPEAKER ruled that Mr. Butler's motion to suspend the rules took precedence.

Mr. COX moved to adjourn. Agreed to—104 to 93.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill, introduced a report, which was adopted.

The most important Senate amendments having been agreed to by the House, the principal question referred to the Conference Committee was relative to the tariff on sugar, in regard to which the Committee reported the classification as follows:

On all molasses, five cents per gallon. On syrup of sugar, concentrated melada and concentrated molasses, one and one-half cents per gallon. On all raw and Muscovado sugar not below No. 7, duties standard in color, one and three-fourth cents per pound, and not above No. 10, duties standard in color, two cents per pound. Above No. 10 and below No. 13, two and one-fourth cents per pound. On all other sugars above No. 10 and not above No. 20, duties standard in color three and one fourth cents per pound.

The duties on Book and Bessemer steel remained as passed by the Senate.

All Assistant Assessors now engaged in assessing taxes which are stricken out by the bill, are to be immediately discharged, and Supervisors' districts are to be consolidated.

The gross receipts and tonnage taxes are both repealed.

Mr. SHERMAN also submitted the Conference Committee report on the Funding bill, which was adopted.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Sherman stated that on the basis of last year's receipts the reduction of tax to be effected by the Tax bill would amount to $76,000,000.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the treatment of G. W. Smith, colored cadet at West Point, with power to sit during recess.

Mr. MAYNARD objected, and the resolution went over until to morrow.

The bill establishing a port of delivery at Kansas City, Mo., was passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill giving bounty to soldiers honorably discharged that entered the service between the 4th of May and the 22d of July, 1861, and to the widow, children, or father and mother of the soldier killed, or who died in service, and enlisted for less than one year. He thought it would cost about ten million dollars.

The following bills were passed:

In aid of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad.

For the relief of the Kentucky University.

Making an appropriation to pay for the destruction of buildings during the late war.

The credentials of Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, re-elected Senator for the term commencing March 4th, were next presented.

The bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was briefly considered, and the amendment to give her fifteen thousand dollars, in lieu of the pension, was rejected.

At two o'clock the Senate went into Executive session.

This continued till eight o'clock, when the doors were reopened and the Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, including $15,000 for annual repairs to the Treasury Building, $10,000 for the support of Primary Schools in the District of Columbia outside of Washington and Georgetown, were adopted.

Amendments were proposed and adopted appropriating $57,000 in coin to pay the Peruvian Fovernment on the claim of a citizen of that Government named Montana. Also, $30,000 for the compensation of employees at the Assay Office, New York.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER'S resolution directing the House visitors to West Point to investigate the complaint as to the ill treatment of a colored cadet at the Military Academy, was adopted. The visitors to West Point are Messrs. Schenck, Logan and Slocum.

Mr. SLOCUM moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate amendment to the House bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives in Congress. He announced his intention to move for non-concurrence in the amendment, and ask for a Committee of Conference. The Senate amendment increases the number of Representatives to three hundred. The motion was rejected.

The Senate amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill was non-concurred in, and referred to the Conference Committee.

A Conference Committee was also ordered on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. STOKES moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution ordering $80,000 of the amount appropriated in the river and harbor bill for the improvement of the Tennessee river to be expended for the repair and completion of the works between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and for the continuation of the works now in progress below Chattanooga, including Muscle Shoals. Agreed to.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to create a port of delivery at Houston, Texas. Passed.

Also a bill for Council Bluffs, Iowa, but the House refused to suspend the rules for the passage of the bill—Yeas, 108; nays, 67, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the settlement of the accounts of Richard R. Peebles, late Collector of the Port of Galveston. Passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution instructing the Sub Committee on Commerce to an investigation, during the recess, into the tariff and the exclusive rights of ocean telegraph companies, connected with the United States, and of land lines connected therewith, with power to send for persons, papers, etc.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected to the committee sitting during recess, as the country had enough of that last year.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules, but the House refused.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff Bill made a report, which was read. He then proceeded to explain it. The bill, he said, was not just what perhaps any member desired, he could very frankly say so for himself. There were a number of things that did not command his entire assent. Trying the bill, by the complete returns for the last fiscal year, he calculated, would reduce the Internal tax $50,000,000, and custom receipts $27,000,000. He would not hesitate to say that the reduction to be affected was over $8,000,000. He regretted that the House assented to the first amendment of the Senate, which struck out seventy-five pages more than half of the House bill, including the special tax on brokers and bankers and other sales. Hereafter all Wall street operations would be free from burden and a source of revenue, from which millions might be obtained without interfering with any fair, legitimate industry of the country, would be swept away. He always should believe that the House in that matter acted somewhat advisedly. Perhaps it was partly his own fault in having moved the previous question, and thus put himself in the condition where he had only four or five minutes to explain the matter, but he thought it more the fault or mistake of the gentleman who led the House in that direction. It has been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr Scofield) that the House ought to agree to the amendment lest, perhaps, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means be so obstinate that probably the bill would fail altogether. He did not think the gentleman from Pennsylvania could convict him before the House of being a pigheaded obstructionist or a standing objection against anything that might be presented for consideration.

After some discussion the report was agreed to—yeas 143, nays 49.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and adjust the accounts of the Collectors of the third and sixth districts of Missouri. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the Funding Bill, made a report, stating that it was precisely the the same as that made yesterday except as to the seventh section, requiring national banks to deposit new bonds as a guaranty for their circulation, which section was now omitted. The report was agreed to—years 187, nays 35.

WASHINGTON

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Georgia bill had a meeting to-day, but were unable to come to an agreement.

OTHER BILLS.

There are now only three general appropriation bills in the Conference Committees, namely: The Indian, Army and Sundry Civil Expenses bill.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Has ordered the usual honors to Admiral Dahlgren at all the navy yards. Friday is the day of the funeral. Captain Patterson takes temporary command of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Smith will probably be Admiral Dahlgren's successor.

THE INDIAN OFFICE

To-day received a telegram from the Whitestone agency, Dakotah, reporting that the chiefs who lately visited Washington exercise a good influence and are preventing war. Parties are leaving that agency. Spotted Tail reports large numbers of northern Sioux crossing the Platte and going south.

The following nominatons were made to-day: William C. Whitson, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Wales Hubbard, for Register, Lewiston, Idaho; Consuls—Wm. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, at Santa Cruz; R. G. W. Jewell, of Missouri, at Pernambuco; Lorenzo W. Johnson, of Texas, Consul General at Beirut. Surveyors of Customs, John E. Woodward, of Paducah, Ky.; Thomas Foster, of Duluth, Minn.; also Joseph M. Humphrey, for Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va. Commodore Henry Walker to be Rear admiral; Captain Rogers, of the United Sta tes steamer Tembell, to be Commodore; Commander M. Jeffers, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Robert L. Pythian, to be Commander; Lieutenant George Ewingate, to be Lieutenant Commander. Postmasters—S. O. Paine, Fremont, Neb.; F. R. Marvin, Duluth, Minn.; W. Tierce, Garrettsville, Ohio; W. B. Chapman, Conneaut, Ohio; E. N. Cromwell, McConnellsville, Pa., C. M. Wiseman, Lancaster, Pa.; J. H. Harman, Oberlin, Ohio; J. G. Orr, Lansing, Iowa; W. A. Burdich, Cusco, Iowa; E. B. Ripley, Akley, Ohio; J. Rider, Carthage, Mo., W. H. Lamb, Butler, Mo., J. W. Beck, Holden, Mo., S. J. Burnett, Warrensburg, Mo.; W. Anderson, Marysville, Mo.; W. J. Snow, Broadville, Mo.; J. A. Woodman, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; M. S. Brandy, Millersville, Pa.; David Phillips, Mahoning City, Pa.; Margaret Sillyman, Pottsville, Pa.; Mary Lawrence, Minerville, Pa.; S. N. Vincent, Lapier, Mich.; S. F. Miller, Kirkville, Mo.

NEWS RBEVITIES.

The President has pardoned Lorenzo D. Vincent, convicted of counterfeiting in New York some time since.

Judge Brady, of New York, yesterday, doubled the bail in the case of Dr. Wolff, the alleged abortionist, making it twenty thousand dollars.

In Kings county, N. Y., the Democratic Convention have adopted a resolution denouncing Chinese and Coolie labor and endorsing the eight hour law.

J. B. Stanley, who killed the negro, H. Curtis, a few days since, at Memphis, was held to bail yesterday in the sum of $6,000.

Thomas Hilsen, head of the firm of Hilsen & Colwool, brokers, in Philadelphia, is reported to have disappeared with $60,000, belonging to the firm. It is also stated that Hilsen has gone to Europe.

The officers of the English steamer Saladin, at New York harbor, were arrested and held in five hundred dollars bail each yesterday for attempting to discharge a cargo of coffee contrary to the permit of the quarantine Commissioners.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PIUS THE NINTH AND THE COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 11.—The *Giornale de Rome* denies that any coercive pressure was brought to bear by the Pope on the members of the Council, and declares that the Pope has shown only patience and forbearance.

WILL DINE.

Messrs. Gladstone and Lowe have accepted the invitation of the Lady Mayoress to a banquet on the 30th inst.

IN A RAIL ROAD COLLISION

Near Carlisle yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured.

RECEPTION TO OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

MADRID, July 11.—The Admiral and officers of the American squadron arrived here and were warmly received. The Admiral awaits the arrival of a party of American military officers to inspect the fortifications of European cities.

MARSHAL SERANO CLEARS HIS SKIRTS.

MADRID, July 11.—It is stated that at an interview on Saturday Marshal Serrano told M. Mercier, the French Minister, that as a rule he never interfered with the nominations for the throne, and desired it not to be said of him that he wished to retain the regency. He also added that in the affair of Leopold he acted as in previous cases.

WHAT PARLIAMENT THINKS OF HOHENZOLLERN.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Lords Earl Granville, in reply to the question of Lord Malmesbury said that France having announced her determination to resist the election of Leopold, Her Majesty's government, in conjunction with the other powers, was using every means to preserve peace and restore an amicable understanding.

Similar statements were made in Commons.

Mr. Otway said England had not expressed herself favorably on the selection of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne.

Mr. Gladstone added that his nomination had taken the government by surprise.

THE WAR SPECK MORE OMINOUS.

PARIS, June 11.—The *Gaulois* says that the horses of the Emperor have been sent to the frontier.

It is asserted that France will not consent to a Congress of the Powers until Prussia has yielded on the question of Leopold's candidacy.

It is reported that the telegraphic dispatch sent from Ems to the Emperor by Count Benedetti was so altered by the Prussian telegraphers that little of it could be deciphered. The only part that could be understood was that Prince Leopold had received the consent of the King of Prussia to his acceptance of Prim's offer. Leopold is at Ems and sits in the Councils held by the King and his Ministers.

Paul Darien left for Ems last night with the last instructions for Minister Benedetti.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the Duke de Grammont declared that the government understood the impatience of the Chambers and the nation, but could not yet make known the result of the negotiations. It awaited the answer upon which its movements would depend.

All the foreign governments to which it had addressed itself appreciated the legitimate complaint of France. He hoped soon that all would be known to the Chambers, but must to-day appeal to the patriotism and sense of policy of each of the members.

M. Arago replied. He desired as much as any one to hear of pacific declarations. He must ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether among the questions awaiting solution, there were not some which had nothing to do with the case of Prince Hohenzollern, and, if so, he must conclude that the Government only sought a pretext for war.

NOTHING DEFINITE YET.

PARIS, June 11.—It is not known that any answer had yet been received from Prussia. The delay depresses the Bourse and rentes have declined to 68f. 45c. The members of the Cabinet were at St. Cloud all day in close consultation with the Emperor.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN BONDS.

FRANKFORT, June 11.—The war rumors continue to affect American bonds of all descriptions. Bonds of 1862 rapidly declined and closed at 91 francs.

THE HOHENZOLLERN DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, July 12.—The evening journals publish the following details of Prussian movements, as received from Ems: The King of Prussia had several audiences with Baron de Maltke. The First Prussian Corps D'Armee has received orders to march to the fortresses of the Rhine. The corps at Cassel, Hanover and in the Elbe provinces were to be reinforced immediately. Seventy thousand troops were to be on the line of the Rhine.

An extract from a letter written by General Prim on the 8th inst. is also published. He says: "I never supposed that France could be so impressed in this matter, but Spain cannot without shame draw back so *en avant! et vive Espange!*"

It is reported that the Orleans Princes are active in the Hohenzollern candidature. The Duke of Chartres and the Countess of Flanders have urged Prince Hohenzollern to accept. The Countess is acting under the advice of Chartres.

It is reported that the questions at issue between France and Prussia have been amicably settled. Rentes opened at 68 francs 40 centimes. They are now active and firm at 70 francs 55 centimes.

PARIS, July 12.—The news that the difficulty with Prussia will probably be arranged, is founded on the announcement that Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the father of Leopold, through Senor Olazaga as intermediary, has telegraphed General Prim that he should refuse the crown for his son, if even elected by the Spanish people.

La Liberte alluding to the report that a Special Envoy had been sent to Prussia, says it is incorrect, but a messenger has gone to Vienna to propose an offensive and a defensive alliance between France and Austria. The latter's answer is not yet known. The same paper intimates that the King of Prussia would refuse, as Chief of the House of Hohenzollern, his support to the candidature of Leopold, but as King of Prussia must give his consent.

LONDON, July 12.—There is no doubt the Prussian forces are concentrating near Baden and Mayence. A Paris corespondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that many news dispatches from Paris to the United States have been delayed or altered because they contained details of preparations making for war. He adds the regimental bands are busily practicing the Marseillaise, and reproduces a report of the *Gaulois* that the Emperor's horses, after special training to accustom them to artillery, were sent to the frontier.

Gambetta intends to make a speech in the Corps, in which he will demand that the government insist on the fulfillment of the treaty of Prague.

FLORENCE, July 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Minister Venosta being questioned on the general situation of the European Spanish question, and the relations of Italy thereto, said the Italian Government cooperated with other powers in their efforts to maintain peace, but he declined to make any further explanations. He was still hopeful, however, of a favorable result of the endeavors of the powers. He considered any discussion as to the occupation of Rome under present circumstances inopportune.

LONDON, July 12, 9 P. M.—Rumors are current here that Prince Hohenzollern has withdrawn his acceptance of the nomination for the Spanish throne. If they prove true, a rapid reaction may be looked for in the stock market to-morrow. The source of the rumor cannot be discovered at this hour, and the news should be received with caution.

A CABINET CANARD.

MADRID, July 13.—Rumors were circulated that Carlists have been seen in considerable numbers in the Basque provinces, and that Don Carlos had embarked at Bordeaux to make a descent on the Spanish coast. The report was investigated and proved unfounded.

MINISTER SAGOSTA

Had a conference yesterday with the Ministers of France, England and the United States.

PRINCE CHARLES OF HOHENZOLLERN

Sent to Paris a copy of the dispatch that he addressed to General Prim, withdrawing his son's name as a candidate for the throne.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS

Have been commenced here, and orders have been signed calling out the first military reserves.

Telegrams from Paris confirm the reports that a feeling of distrust and insecurity prevails on the Bourse, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. Troops are moving through Paris for the frontier, and there seems to be no abatement of military activity in other quarters of France. It is said that the Belgian Government are providing for warlike contingencies. All leaves of absence have been recalled and the troops ordered to the frontier with instructions to destroy the railways and telegraphs in case of an invasion by the foreign army.

The *Constitutionel* is pacific to-day, but the other journals continue to fill columns with details of warlike preparations. The Bourse to-night is agitated. Rentes have fallen to 69 francs 75 centimes.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, July 13.—The evening journals report that all the Cabinet Ministers have resigned.

The Corps Legislatif held an excited session to-day.

M. Jerome David submitted interpellations to the Ministry, to which M. Grammont deferred an answer until Friday.

M. David thereupon pointed out the flagrant contrast between the previous haste and the present slowness of the Ministry to declare itself. Hesitation was now ridiculous in a Ministry which at first made such bold speeches, and the delay was working all the while to the advantage of Prussia.

PRINCE LEOPOLD WITHDRAWN.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A cable special to the New York *Herald*, dated London, July 12th, says that a formal withdrawal of Prince Leopold has been telegraphed to Madrid. His action is based solely on the ground that, in consequence of the insult which had been offered to Spanish honor, the Cortes would be guided in their vote by a determination to uphold the independence of the nation, and therefore the election would not be a spontaneous and sincere expression in favor of a Prince, without which he would not be willing to ascend the throne.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

There is much indignation expressed here and on the Continent at the false story of the massacre in China. Arrangements will be made at once to ferret out and punish the author of the telegrams.

The Paris *Journal Official* states that the Government has no news of the reported massacre in China, and the story is generally considered false.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Another disastrous fire occurred here day before yesterday. The flames raged nine hours. Over fifteen hundred houses were burned, mainly of the poorer classes.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, July 13.—Evening—Consols, for money, 93; for account, 97¼. American securities steady; five-twenties of '62, 89¾; '65, 89½; '67, 89½; 10-40 87⅛; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 112½; Atlantic & Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9⅝a9⅝d; Orleans, 9¼a9⅝d; sales of 12,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s 6d; red western No 2, 8s 9d; winter 9s 9d. Western flour, 23s. Corn—No 2 mixed, 31s. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 67s 6d. Pork, 102s 6d. Beef, 112s. Lard 71s 6d. Cheese, 64s. Bacon, 56s. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 29s 6da30s.

LONDON, July 13.—Tallow, 45s 3d. Calcutta linseed, 62sa62s 7d. Linseed oil firm. Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, July 13.—Cotton firmer; spot, 114 francs; afloat, 113 francs.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does produce upon your general health? Do you fee weak, lebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Doe your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spel of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful businessmen are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain o being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they aro always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and hem right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

ANOTHER OIL FIRE.

The Commercial Oil Refinery Partly Burned—Loss from $15,000 to $26,000—Insurance About $22,000—Cause of the Fire Not Clearly Accounted For—A Portion of the Allegheny Valley Track Destroyed—Two Small Fires.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the alarm of fire was given from the corner of Thirty-second and Penn streets in consequence of the ignition of the Commercial Oil Refinery, the property of Messrs. Lyon & Co., which is located on the corner of Thirty third and Railroad streets a short distance from the Allegheny river.

The origin of the fire is not clearly known. Some parties alleging that the oil in one of the settling pans in the establishment escaped, thereby igniting a quantity of refined oil, but this would be almost if not quite an impossibility, as refined oil does not ignite so readily. Had a spark fallen into crude oil there would have been a strong probability of ignition.

ANOTHER STATEMENT

Is to the effect that a small tank of benzine exploded from overheating, thus causing the conflagration. Our own opinion—which we only give as an opinion—however, is that there was a leakage in the tank in the agitating house of the refinery, and the oil running down into the furnace below was communicated to the tank in the second story of the building above. We venture this opinion upon the grounds that when THE POST'S reporter reached the scene half an hour after the alarm was given, the agitating house was completely burned, and a large portion of the walls had fallen, while the fire was still raging fiercely in a portion of the buildings adjacent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department was promptly on the ground and their operations directed with the greatest judgment, and a large portion of the buildings belonging to the refinery, all the large tanks and the adjacent buildings were saved from destruction. We feel that we doing but simple justice to the men and officers of the Department to say that in this instance everything was conducted with the greatest coolness and discretion and judgment, thereby preventing a great conflagration, which otherwise might have ensued.

WHAT WAS BURNED.

The agitating house with its contents and machinery was almost, if not quite totally, destroyed. Also one hundred barrels of oil in the agitating tank; three smaller tanks containing an aggregate of three hundred barrels of oil, and three hundred and fifty barrels of oil that had been barrelled during the day and was awaiting shipment, as well as the destruction of some four hundred feet of the Allegheny Valley Railroad track, fences, &c.

The flames spread very rapidly, the burning oil inundating the railroad track, and consuming everything that it came in contact with. A potato field adjoining was pretty generally trampled up as well as down, and several hundred bunches of rhubarb reduced to a cinder.

THE LOSSES.

The following figures approximate the losses sustained:

Buildings, tanks and fixtures	$ 8,500
Refined oil (750 barrels)	9,000
Total	$17,500

THE INSURANCE.

Through the politeness of Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless, James W. Arrott, Esq., and A. A. Carrier, Esq., General Insurance Agents, we are able to give the following list of policies upon the property:

BY SWEARINGEN & MCCANDLESS.

United States, Baltimore	$ 3,000

BY JAMES W. ARROTT.

Franklin, Philadelphia	$ 3,000
Artizans, Pittsburgh	3,000
Buffalo City	2,000
United States, Baltimore	1,750
Peoples', Wooster, Mass	1,250
Total	$12,000

BY A. A. CARRIER.

Ætna, Hartford	$2,500
Ætna, New York	2,500
Albany City	1,100
Lancaster City	1,125
Total	$7,325

RECAPITULATION.

Total loss (except A. V. R. R.)	$17,500
Total Insurance	22,525
Excess of Insurance	$5,025

Of these policies, $3,000 on the United States, by Swearingen and McCandless, the Franklin, Artizans, and Buffalo, are concurrent, and on each of which there is a drawback covering that part of the Refinery not burned, of $1,250 each making a total drawback of $5,000, and making the loss and insurance stand as follows:

Loss	$17,500
Insurance (minus $5,000 drawback)	17,525
Excess of Insurance	$25

The adjustment of the actual losses and insurance may change these figures slightly, but to no material extent.

During the entire prevalence of the fire, the rain fell in torents and there was a very strong wind. At four o'clock the fire was completely under control.

During the day and night previous there occurred outside the city limits the following

MINOR FIRES.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 56, corner of North Canal and Sycamore streets, Allegheny, which was caused by the discovery of a fire in a dwelling on Ohio street, near the Troy Hill Railway stables. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage had resulted.

HOUSE BURNED.

At noon the same day, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Andrews, on the Butcher's Run road, about two miles from Allegheny. When discovered, the flames had gained such a headway that they could not be checked, and the house was destroyed. It was with great difficulty that a portion of the furniture could be saved. The house was almost new, having been built only last summer. It had been insured, but we are told the insurance expired on Tuesday and had not been renewed. The loss will be in the neighborhood of four hundred dollars.

Mr. I. W. BAUSMAN of Scott Township has joined in the race for the nomination for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. He is a most estimable gentleman, an active worker in the good cause, is well known throughout the County and will make the canvass lively and interesting.

Ladies

Using the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine should call at the office of Wm. Sumner & Co., 140 Wood street, and learn to use the Fringing Attachment free of charge. You can learn to use it in two minutes. Price twenty cents.

From Daily Post of Saturday.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Order—Eloquent Address of Hon. J. W. Burns—Labor—The Coolie Question.

The Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Order of United American Mechanics was celebrated here yesterday by a procession of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Lodges, and members of Lodges located at Johnstown, Kittanning, Wheeling, Steubenville, Canton, Alliance and Salem. The Ohio delegation was accompanied by the Canton G. A. R. brass band, of which our old friend Mr. Thomas F. Kirk is the able conductor. Their appearance and music were both uncommonly fine. The Masonic brass band of McClure township were also in line, and attracted much favorable attention.

The procession formed on Fifth avenue, under the direction of Wm. J. McGratty, Chief Marshal, the following gentlemen acting as Aids: J. L. McKee, E. P. Kerr, L. B. Hornish, C. F. Collins, J. G. Brown, E. L. Evans, A. S. Sloane.

It numbered about three hundred delegates, and passed over the following route: Up Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, along Smithfield to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Grant street, up Grant to Fifth avenue, out Fifth avenue to Washington street, up Washington street to Wylie street, down Wylie to Grant street, down Grant street to Liberty street, down Liberty to Wood street, down Wood to Second avenue, down Second avenue to Market street, along Market to Sixth, along Sixth street to Suspension bridge, over bridge to Federal street, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Irwin avenue, along Irwin avenue to Western avenue, along Western avenue to Allegheny avenue, down Allegheny avenue to Rebecca street, along Rebecca street to Lacock street, along Lacock to Federal street, where it dispersed.

At six and a half o'clock last evening the line again formed on Federal street, in front of No. 161, (Allegheny Council Hall), and moved at seven o'clock P. M., to the Keystone Rink, where Hon. J. W. Burns, of Philadelphia, addressed the assembly.

His remarks we offer in a condensed form, but would invite special attention to that particular portion which deals with the Coolie question. He opened with an explanation of the objects of the Order of United American Mechanics, by saying:

The aim of the founders of the American Republic, in establishing a government different in essential features from those which had existed before it, was to protect the people from the oppressions which had been imposed upon them in all ages of the civilized world by men in power.

They rejected the monarchical and aristocratic feature of the governments of the most enlightened nations, and adopted a plainly written constitution to be the supreme law of the land, which law allowed no exercise of arbitrary power by any person or body of men occupying public positions, but made that law the ruler of Presidents, Governors and legislative bodies, as well as of individual men. It made the highest officials the servants of the people, and kept the power of the nation in the hands of the people.

While land was cheap, and its possession within the reach of all industrious men, citizens of small means could become proprietors of the humble dwellings in which their families were reared, and they could enjoy a feeling of personal independence which those who have to pay a considerable part of their earnings for rent can never enjoy. The rapid increase of wealth and population in our country has been accompanied by a decline in the proportional number of those who conduct an independent business, and a vast increase of the number of those who work for wages. A want of encouraging remuneration for those who work in many branches of business has driven large numbers to occupations of a useless and debasing character; and a fearful demoralization has resulted from the many temptations to vicious indulgence and enervating luxury offered to the thoughtless and profligate by this class of persons.

It needs no argument to show that the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, and the discouragements under which the great body engaged in useful work—labor—is crushing every manly and virtuous sentiment out of the hearts of the people, and practically establishing an aristocracy of the most tyrannous and debasing character. For this evil the sages and statesmen who framed our institutions did not provide a sufficient remedy; and there can be no hope for our country if we do not find means to check the growth of giant fortunes, to rebuke the profligacy of political hucksters, and to accomplish a fairer diffusion of property through the community.

Honesty, industry and moderation in conduct and language, form the basis of a genuine system of morals, and it should be acknowledged that it is the first and most imperative duty of a government to encourage these virtues. The education of the youth of the community should aim to produce such mental moral culture as will prepare them for future usefulness, and proper discharge of civil and social duties.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The speaker then said in regard to the importation of Chinese Coolies:

My friend and brother mechanics, we have yet another and a greater mission to fulfil,—a mission that will not only benefit ourselves, but protect our posterity—it is a question that may not be political, but it is one which interests all of us, I refer to the importation of Chinese laborers. Are the laboring men—the mechanics of America—intitled to no protection against this coolie importation? Is there no remedy by which we may prevent our threatened degradation?

The mechanics and laboring men of the country claim no exclusive privileges; they claim nothing but what they are entitled to; but they do claim that they shall be protected against the importation of cheap labor into the country. Why should we bring into this country a barbarous and idolatrous people, who have no sympathy with us, who are degraded, and who would degrade every mechanic in the country by reducing the remuneration to which he is entitled? I appeal to you to meet and resist this threatened danger. If we fail to take care of ourselves, no body will take care of us. This is the great question which American mechanics must meet and settle. They have wives and mothers and families to support, and if the cheap and degraded labor of China is to supplant them what will be the result? We will descend to the grade of barbarous hordes of Asia, and our children's children eke out their lives in penury, squalor and want.

I need not, as I will not, tell you with which party to act. The facts are before you, and human prudence will point to the finger-board which marks the end of the journey either for weal or wo. We, the American mechanics, have no political preferences, but we know our rights and our interests, and knowing them we intend to maintain them. As long as we have our dignity to maintain,—as long as we have our wives and children and loved ones to support and take care of, that long the mechanics of America will denounce the party that is in favor of the importation of Chinese coolies. They say that we are a secret organization. Be that as it may, the American Mechanics are a united organization, laboring for one single object to still further dignify and elevate labor, and make excellence in any avocation of life, the key that unlocks the genuine door of aristocracy.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the question of Chinese labor, eloquent, argumentative and pointed, but we have not space to publish his remarks to-day.

After his discussion of this subject he further discussed the objects of the organization and said in substance:

The chief design of the Order of U. A. M. is to elevate the mechanic and workingmen to the position is society to which their usefulness and moral worth fairly entitle them; and this can only be accomplished by relieving persons in humble circumstances from the burthens of taxation, direct and indirect, and making employment in useful occupations sure for all who desire it.

The policy of allowing men to spend their time in idleness, when they may be induced to work, is as unwise as it is injurious to society and unjust to individuals. We shall not, however, content ourselves with complaining of what is wrong in our social and political systems, but every honest man should unite himself with an organization which will candidly discuss and endeavor to find correctives for all that works injuriously to the mass of the people.

Our Order contains employers as well as journeymen, and it seeks to allay the asperities which are fomented by associations which cultivate antagonistic feelings. True philosophy requires that all questions bearing upon the interests of the people should be considered in a dispassionate and forbearing manner, and that we should take a comprehensive view of the general welfare.

Our aim is to demand justice for all who are willing to work; but it is not our purpose to do injustice to any part of the community. We accord what is right to others, but we are not willing longer to submit to the oppressions, humiliations and inconveniences, which defects in our political, social and moral systems have imposed upon us. Our first and most imperative duty is our families and ourselves, and we hope to have the aid of all honest and true hearted Americans in our efforts to improve the condition of the mechanics and workingmen of our country.

The speaker continued at length on this point until the conclusion of his remarks, when the assemblage dispersed.

The visiting societies will return to their respective homes this morning.

SMITH'S

American Organs

Are made of carefully chosen materials, by well trained mechanics, with the aid of ingenious machinery; are constructed in accordance with acoustic principles, with the dictates of long experience, and with the suggestions of refined musical taste

The manufacturers intend to secure

A Friend in Every Purchaser;

since they put the same thorough work into every instrument,—each being perfect of its kind, and sold at a price corresponding with its actual value.

Besides a large variety of sweet toned instruments for the parlor, the manufacturers offer a series of powerful Organs with

Pedal Bass and Double Manuals,

For CHURCHES, MUSICAL SOCIETIES, and public uses, as well as for ORGAN STUDENTS.

A Thorough Comparison Invited.

An illustrated Circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.

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Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness.

Bunions and Diseased Nails.

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! No sore feet after operating! ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours during S a. m. to 12 m., and 1 to 5½ p. m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the name,

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.

DR. D. PETERSON,

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Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o clock.

Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3.

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ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES

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A SURE CURE FOR PIMPLES.—I will send by return mail, on receipt of 6 cent stamps, a recipe to, preparing a Genuine Vegetable balm, which immediately removes Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Tan, Black Worms, Moths, and all Eruptions and Impurities of the Skin, leaving it clean, with a healthy glow. Also, instructions for producing a growth of Hair on a bald head or smooth face.

E. W. TRUER, Chemist,

jy9:3mw 113 Broadway, New York.

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A few Good Salesmen in a pleasant and profitable business. Liberal salary paid and no salary required. None but first class salesmen need apply. Address Lock Box 368, Pittsburgh. ju7

d-M.W.F-11.13.15&W3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FIVE good men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a capital, in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju7

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two good salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

d M.W.F-11.13.15&W3t ju7

CANDIDATES.

Announcements in this column Ten Dollars each to expire on the day of the meeting of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR CORONER.

T. C. RAFFERTY,

Of the Twelfth ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

SAMUEL CAMERON,

Of the Fifteenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES IRVIN,

Of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

I. W. BAUSMAN,

Of Scott Township, subject to the rules of the Democratic Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NEW MARKET, N.H., Feb. 29, 1868.

REV. E. A. WILSON:—DEAR SIR: Allow me to send you a few lines as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking as it were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N.H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received the first package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was halting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in London, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and feel sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had as good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife.

I refer you to your agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy and how much I have used, and also my letter to you about nineteen months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and advice certain of no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT. "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO.,

10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy action. Weak, and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S WITCH VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.

may14:1yw

DANIEL KINZER,

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Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, Sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 65 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh3

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, executor of JOHN FLANEGIN, deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will set at public sale, on the premises, in Clinton, said county, on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1870, at 2 P. M., the following described house and lot in the said village of Clinton, to-wit: The lot fronts on the main street about 66 feet, adjoining lots of Stephen Campbell and A. Purdy, and runs back to the School House lot, about 8 or 10 perches on which are erected a one story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other out buildings; being the same premises occupied by the said John Flanegin at the time of his decease.

JOHN MOODY, Executor.

JULY 6th, 1870. jy9-3tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CLOSING OUT!

SUMMER DRY GOODS!

DRESS GOODS! LACE MANTLES!

SHAWLS! SILK MANTLES! SILKS!

LACE CURTAINS, WHITE GOODS.

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CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Strictly Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines and Liquors, &c.,

Paints, Lead, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Benzine, Carbon Oil Neats Foot Oil, W. B. W. Oil, Paint, Varnish, and White Wash Brushes; Glaziers' Tacks, Putty, &c.

Trusses, Braces, Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneelets, Anklets, Infant Trusses and Bandages, &c., &c.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS—Sea Moss Farine, Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, and Comsteck's Rational Food.

N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

A. Torrence & Co.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX, SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

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—AND—

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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled.

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

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Manufacturers of

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STOVES!

Grate Fronts, Ranges

FENDERS, &c.,

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For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals,

SMITH & COWLEY,

m2:tues d&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county,—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. McCLEAN,

je18-6w-w Executor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS—TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letpatent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints by action of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated: Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

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DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,

49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

SENATE.

Numerously signed petitions against the continuance of the Income tax were presented by Mr. CAMERON. Tabled.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in response to the various petitions for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to vote, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from further consideration. So ordered.

The Conference Committee's report on the bill relative to the Navy Pension Fund was agreed to.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill to regulate rank in the navy. Referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, making a proposition for an extra clerical force required by the passage of the Banking and Currency act.

Mr. FENTON addressed the Senate on he subject of our commercial relations with the Spanish-American countries of this continent, which he thought had been too much neglected. He believed our commerce with them was capable of a very large and valuable increase.

Mr. FENTON then submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to institute an inquiry, by such means as in his judgment shall be deemed proper in the present condition of commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish American States on this continent, and between these countries and other nations, and communicate to the Senate the full and complete statements regarding the same, together with such recommendations as he may think necessary to promote the development and increase of our commerce with those regions, and secure to us that proportional share of the trade of this continent to which their close relations of geographical contiguity and political friendship with all the States of America justly entitles them.

Several House bills passed, including that requiring National Banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

Reports were made as follows:

By Mr. CORBETT from the Committee of Commerce, without amendment, the bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and ship Canal Company.

By Mr. GILBERT from the Committee on Post Affairs, with amendment, the bill authorizing the mail steam ship service between Cedar Keys, Florida and Havanna.

By Mr. STEWART, with amendment, the bill to divide Virginia into two Judicial Districts.

By Mr. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, without amendment, the joint resolution providing that enlistments in the marine corps shall be for not less than five years.

By Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Public Lands, with an amendment, the bill granting lands to the Lincoln City & Loupe Fork Railway.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a joint resolution for accepting the proposal of the International Steamship Company for constructing and placing a steamship in the Trans-Atlantic service. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the naval appropriation bill, the question being upon concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

An amendment was adopted after discussion, providing that no money, appropriated by the bill for the present fiscal year shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.

The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, to prohibit retired officers from being assigned duty or given increase of pay and allowances, was discussed at length.

Amendments offered:

By Mr. CRAGIN increasing the number of seamen, ordinary seamen, mechanics and boys in the navy from 8,300 to 10,000.

By Mr. DRAKE for the Board of Survey to control the construction and equipment of vessels.

By Mr. NYE providing for floating docks in southern ports, for repairs to vessels, and authorizing balances of unexpended appropriations to be taken for the purpose; all were voted down.

Mr. DAVIS made an argument in favor of the increase of pay of lieutenants and officers below that rank. He submitted an amendment to that effect, which was rejected, the pay table remaining as reported from the Naval Committee.

The remaining amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the fortification appropriation bill.

A motion to table it was negatived by 15 to 22.

The bill passed without debate.

Mr. TRUMBULL call up the bill to fix the Tuesday after the first Monday of November as the uniform day for the election of representatives to Congress beginning in 1872.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend the apportionment bill, fixing the number of Representatives at three hundred. The only difference between the amendment and apportionent bill as previously passed by the Senate, is that the election for Representatives in the next Congress by a general ticket in the States having an increase or diminution of Representatives is made positive, instead of being left to the State Legislatures.

The amendment was agreed to,

Mr. ANTHONY moved that any State having a fraction of population exceeding one-half the amount required for a Representative, shall be entitled to an additional Representative. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

These amendments require the concurrence of the House.

After an Executive session of half an hour, the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Immigration Company and to confirm contain legislation in Colorado Territory, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the House insisted on amendments to the Funding bill and agreed to a Committee of Conference, while the Senate amendments to the tax bill will be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, asked to have the Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill taken up.

Mr, FINKELNBURG would object unless the amendments would be concurred in.

Mr. DAVIS said he proposed to ask the House to non-concur and moved that the rules be suspended, the amendments non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The rules were not suspended—77 to 52, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House resumed the consideration of the case of Patrick Wood in custody for an assault on Mr. Porter, member from Virginia.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment to extend the term of imprisonment till the fourth of May next was rejected. Yeas 88, nays 89.

A resolution was reported by the majority directing Woods to be immediately turned over to the Court at Hustings, Richmond, Va. Rejected—nays 50; yeas 120, being a party vote.

The resolution of the minority of the Judiciary Committee directing Woods to be imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for three months was agreed to—yeas 119; nays 57.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Schenck, Hooper of Massachusetts, and Brooks of New York as the Committee of Conference on the funding bill.

Mr. JUDD, from the Conference Committee on the currency bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it. He ended his remarks by stating that the adoption of his report was the only one made by which the South could obtain at this time banking facilities.

Messrs. Randall, Cox and Ingersoll opposed the report.

It was agreed to by 100 to 70.

A resolution to pay contestants for seats as follows: Henry Foster, $3,500; W. D. Simpson, $1,500, and Charles Whittlesey, $1,500, was adopted.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that the Arkansas contested case of Cameron against Root be tabled, and stated that he would call it up before the close of the session.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to promote trade with Prince Edward's Island. Ordered to be printed and re committed.

The bill fixes the duty on importations from Prince Edward's Island as follows: Barley, oats and potatoes, 5 cents per bushel; horses and mules, $7 00 per head; meat cattle, $5 00 per head; calves, sheep, goats and swine, 50 cents per head; mackerel, the catch of the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island, $1 00 per barrel; herring of like catch, 50 cents per barrel; providing that no light money or anchorage fees shall be charged in ports and harbors of the island on American vessels, and that no regular packet between the island and the United States shall be liable to pilot fees or dues in the island, except when pilots are actually taken; and, provided further, that the manufactures and products of the United States shall be placed on the same footing and received into the island at the same duties as the like products of Great Britain, or of any of her dependencies. The second section makes the act subject to alteration, amendment or repeal at any time by Congress.

The House then took up the Missouri contested election case of Switzler against Dyer, the report of the majority being that Dyer, the sitting member is not entitled to his seat and that William T. Switzler, the contestant is. The report of the minority was that Dyer is entitled to his seat.

After two hours discussion the substitute offered by Mr. CESSNA was agreed to. Yeas, 108; nays, 55. So Dyer retains his seat.

Mr. CESNA offered a resolution to pay Switzler $5,000. Adopted.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and ship Canal Company. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. McCREERY the bill relieving of political disabilities some seventy-five Kentuckians, was taken up.

Various objections were made by Messrs. Howard and Drake.

Mr. McCREERY explained that fifty of the names had been reported upon favorably by the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. CONKLING, referring to the name of Gustavus W. Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York, which appeared in the bill, expressed his surprise that a man, who was educated and nurtured at the public cost, and had drawn his sword against the country which gave it to him, should come here so hastily to seek condonement for his offences.

Mr. McCREERY replied that Smith had done less to forward the rebellion than Longstreet.

Mr. CAMERON recognized a difference between the two cases in the fact that when Smith went South he had boasted of his sacrifice for the rebel cause in abandoning a lucrative office. As to Longstreet, he never ought to receive the position he now holds. His appointment was a wrong to the men of the army and navy, and the Senators were bound to consult the feelings of the relatives of the slain of the war on this side.

The two names of Gustavus W. Smith and Basil W. Duke were stricken from the bill.

The discussion was continued upon the propriesy of striking out the twenty names which had not received the sanction of the Committee on Disabilities.

The bill relieving the political disabilities of some five thousand persons, reported from the committee, was moved as an amendment, but subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. DRAKE moved to except all who held Federal or State office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Rejected—yeas, 10; nays, 33.

The bill was then passed by a two-third vote—yeas, 44; nays, 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the act of February 19, 1862, to prohibit the Coolie trade, to be strictly enforced, and for that purpose to instruct the proper civil officers of the United States to prosecute all violatfons of said act, and directing an investigation as to whether Chinese Coolies are being transported to the United States in violation of the law.

Messrs. Trumbull and Hamlin objected to the resolution as an imposition upon the President, that he did not perform his duty. The resolution was adopted as modified to provide for a simple inquiry into the alleged Chinese importations.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was taken up and a discussion followed, during which

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to reduce the amount to $5 per day.

Mr. HOWELL regarded the bill as a gross fraud on the pension loans and

Mr. YATES charged that Mrs. Lincoln and the whole family had been in sympathy with the rebellion, which was denied by Mr. Howard.

A motion to lay on the table, in which the vote was regarded as a test, was lost—Yeas, 24; nays, 33, and the bill was then laid over informally.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY granting to the Warsville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge over the Big Wabash river.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the bill amendatory to the bankrupt act, extending the operations of part of the laws to brokers, manufacturers and miners.

Mr. CAMERON explained that he did not dodge the vote on the Income tax, but paired off with Mr. Sprague.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The evening session of the Senete was devoted to the consideration of the bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between San Francisco and Australia.

Mr. COLE spoke for one hour in advocacy of the subsidized line as proposed, and upon the commercial importance of the enterprise, after which the amendments reported were agreed to.

At half past eight the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendment to the Tariff and Tax bill being before the House, Mr. Davis, of New York, moved to suspend the rules so as to strike out all relating to the Income Tax. The motion was negatived—yeas, 60; nays, 115.

The Senate amendment on the Income Tax, rate two and a half per cent., was agreed to, and the amendment to continue it for two years was rejected.

Mr. CAKE offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

WHEREAS, Since the emancipation of American slaves, and the elevation of our humblest laborers to the full rights of citizenship, unscrupulous speculators in human flesh have demonstrated the practicability of fastening slavery upon the nation in another form; and

WHEREAS, To take a step backward is contrary to the sound and healthful public policy, tending to the betrayal of the people, and the subversion of the Government; and

WHEREAS, The United States having ceased to be the home of the slave, or the field in which the slave driver may pursue his trade with impunity; and

WHEREAS, Danger may be anticipated in an organized immigration of a band of Chinamen, therefore,

Resolved, That while the people of the whole world are invited to come as voluntary freemen to share with us in the protection of our laws in our free institutions, and in the wonderful advantages of our wonderful land, it is against the genius of the age to bring them here in bonds for a term of years or even months; that this traffic in bondmen is degrading to the land, and will not be tolerated by a nation of freemen, and must be checked in its inception by prompt action on the part of the representatives of the people, and, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor be hereby instructed to investigate the subject, including the contract or Coolie system in practices in various parts of the country, and to report a bill as soon as practicable, prohibiting the introduction of bondmen from China or elsewhere; providing for the protection of those who voluntarily seek our shores in quest of free homes, and who will as speedily as practicable adopt the habits, manners and customs of our country, and making a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to be a party director indirect to any project tending to perpetuate the barbarism of slavery.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the Tariff and Tax bill, and moved that they all be non-concurred in and referred to a Committee of Conference. He said that the Committee of Ways and Means did not pretend to say it would recommend non-concurrence to reach the amendments in detail. There were some of them which the Committee thought ought to be concurred in, but the Committee were satisfied that if they reported back the amendments, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others, running over the whole of the complicated questions in all their variety, so much time would be consumed as to render it likely that no bill reducing taxes would be passed this session.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, opposed the motion and argued that the House should have an opportunity of voting on each amendment. He admitted that the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means had authorized the motion he made, but it was a bare majority only, and on their Committee there were but two Revenue reform men, so they must have had the co-operation of some members of the majority. The amendments made in the Senate were mainly jobs.

Mr. SCHENCK thought himself justified in saying the minority did not want any bill passed that would reduce taxation and that there were gentlemen on the other side of the House who, if they thought there was to be an increase of taxation on Bessemer steel to the amount of $80,000, would vote against the bill, even though its general reduction amounted to eighty or one hundred millions.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the question of the Income Tax went to the Conference Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK replied it would, as that was still an open question between the two Houses.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether it was so far open as that the Conference Committee could abolish the tax altogether.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he did not believe it right for the Conference Committee to do that. He then moved to suspend the rules, non-concur in the Senate amendments, and order a Committee of Conference. The motion was rejected.

Mr. CULLOM moved to concur in the first amendment of the Senate, which strikes out the first thirty-four sections of the House bill relating to special taxes, regulations as to stamps, &c., and to substitute for them five new sections. His motion was rejected, and the amendment non-concurred in.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and strike from the bill all sections relating to the Income Tax. Lost—Yeas, 67; Nays, 116.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Senate amendment, reducing the income tax to two and a half per cent., be concurred in. Agreed to by a vote 92 to 35.

Mr. SARGENT moved to concur in the Senate amendment providing that the income tax be collected and levied during 1871 and 1872 and no longer.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed it as requiring to be further amended.

The amendment was not concurred in.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to reconsider the vote and rejecting the first amendment of the Senate.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the motion to be reconsidered on the table. Rejected by a vote of 72 to 109.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment as striking out the special tax on juggleries, lotteries, gift enterprises, &c., and as abolishing the distinction which the House desired to make between wholesale and retail liquor dealers, the House making the distinction consist in the character of the business, and the Senate in the amount of sales; also striking out the legislation relating to stamps.

The vote was reconsidered and the first amendment of the Senate concurred in—yets 109; nays 73.

The Senate amendment striking the clause out of the House bill, which limits the allowance of rent to five hundred dollars, was concurred in.

The Senate amendment striking out the paragraph taxing chickory, dandelion and all substances for coffee five cents per pound was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment relative to sugars was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment striking out the tax on spices, wines and brandies, and substituting the tax on corsets, eyelets and ultra marine was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment reducing the duty on jute buts from ten to six cents per ton, was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment reducing the duty on steel railway bars from one-half to one-quarter cent cent per pound was concurred in—Yeas, 99; nays, 71.

The Senate amendment reducing the duty on railroad bars, made part of steel, from one and one-quarter to one cent per pound, was concurred in.

The amendment placing duty on crinoline wire, grindstones, building and ornamental stone, marble, hair cloth, hair pins, anodyne, dyes, buttons and ornaments for dresses, siliciate of soda and gun wads, was concurred in—Nays, 174; yeas, none.

The Committee of Ways and Means had recommended non-concurrence, but Mr. COX insisted on having the record by the yeas and nays, and therefore moved to concur.

The Senate amendments striking out the paragraphs in relation to nikel, albata, German silver and like mixtures of metals, was non-concurred in—yeas, 77; nays, 92.

The amendment inserting a paragraph taxing watch jewels 10 per cent. ad valorem was non-concurred in.

The amendment striking out the paragraph taxing ship chronometers 25 per cent. was non-concurred in.

The amendment reducing the duty on live animals from 30 to 20 per cent. was concurred in.

The amendment allowing the importation free of duty of animals for competition or exhibition was concurred in.

The amendment striking out the paragraph as to oranges, pine apples and grapes was non-concurred in.

The amendment striking out prunes and plums was non-concurred in.

The amendment striking out the paragraphs relating to books, furs, opium and morphia, and reducing the duty on smoking opium from twenty to six dollars per pound, was non-concurred in.

Also, striking out the paragraph putting on the free list oxalic and sulphuric acid, rough diamonds, and inserting kyralite.

The amendment putting on the free list the household effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign countries not intended for sale, and not exceeding in value five hundred dollars, was concurred in.

The amendment allowing machinery for steam towage in canals, and steam plow machinery to be imported for two years free of duty, was non-concurred in.

The amendment construing saltpetre to mean the element of nitre used for the manufacture of gun powder, was non-concurred in.

The amendment in relation to the tonnage tax was non-concurred in.

The amendment relating to goods in bonded warehouses was non-concurred.

The amendment repealing taxation on bequests or devises for literary, educational or charitable purposes was non-concurred in.

The amendment allowing the putting up of tobacco in metallic packages, was concurred in.

The amendments allowing the transportation of imported articles from ports of delivery to other ports of entry in bond were concurred in.

Mr. BOLES asked consent to have Little Rock, Arkansas, added as one of the places to have the new regulation, but objection was made.

The last amendment, providing that these latter provisions shall take effect on the first of October, 1870, was non-concurred in.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated Charles W. Webb, United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin; James C. Hopkins, Judge of the District Court of the Western District of Wisconsin. Postmasters—Cyrus B. Baird, at Lincoln, Nev.; John Roberts, Hastings, Mich.; S. B. Steir, Ironton, O.; Moses Messer, Hudson, O.; John Carrolton, Mo.; Emma Delman, Toledo, Iowa; Wm. S. Willey, Washington, Pa.; Fred. Renney, Nebraska City; John H. Kellom, Omaha; John Hopley, Bucyrus, O.; E. A. Scott, McKeesport, Pa.; B. F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa; J. S. Abeygy, Brunswick, Mo.; O. B. Richardson, Hamilton, Mo.

The Senate Committee of Commerce agreed to recommend the confirmation of Murphy as Collector, and Grinnel as Naval Officer at New York.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $686,071; for the month, $7,528,312; coin balance in Treasury, $118,139,848, currency balance, $35,197,855; coin certificates, $36,283,500.

The amount of mutilated bank notes burned during the week was $91,365, making the total amount burned to date $25,602,138. The national bank currency issued for bills destroyed was $176,245, making the total issued therefor $25,182,940 and leaving a balance due for mutilated notes of $419,198. The national bank circulation outstanding at this date is $299,348,886. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $419,500.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means today agreed by the following vote to recommend that disagreeing amendments to the tax and tariff bill be referred to a committee of conference; yeas—Schenck, Blair, Kelley, McCarthy and Maynard; nays—Brooks, of New York, Marshall, Hooper and Allison. The House, however, preferred acting on the Senate amendments.

THE LATE GENERAL RAWLINS' SALARY.

A draft was this morning issued from the Treasury Department for $4,226 94, the balance of a year's salary of the late John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, in accordance with the act of Congress. The money was paid to President Grant, who is one of the executors of the estate of the deceased.

A QUARREL BREAKING OUT AFRESH.

The Butler-Farnsworth quarrel will shortly break out afresh. Butler has a letter showing that Farnsworth made twenty-five hundred dollars out of a railroad company during the war for the transportation of troops.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION SHELVED.

The bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was laid over, and will probably not be called up again.

PROTOCOLS APPROVED.

The Senate, in executive session, ratified the *protocols* in relation to the African slave trade and the naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The President has approved and signed the currency bill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

The Spanish Throne Difficulty.

WARLIKE OMENS.

PARIS, July 7.—Evening—There is great agitation and activity in the Foreign Office. It is said that scores of telegrams have passed between Prim and Bismarck before the intrigue was discovered by the French minister at Berlin. It is not believed that France would agree to a conference of the Great Powers on the question, as she desires to settle it directly with Prussia and Spain. Austria so far maintains a strict neutrality on the question. It is asserted that a French fleet will immediately sail via Brest for the Mediterranean. The rumors that General Prim has abandoned the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern in view of the threatening opposition of France, are not confirmed. General Prim wishes to have the direction of the Cortes on the question, and insists that the project is not hostile to France.

La Liberte demands that Prussia be forced by a European Congress or by war to give guarantees which will bind her not to interfere in the affairs of other nations. It also calls on France to get possession of the Rhenish frontier either by diplomacy or war.

PRUSSIA PLAYING POSSUM.

BERLIN, July 7.—All semi-official Journals here are silent on the Spanish embroglio, with the exception of the North German *Gazette*. This paper professes to have learned for the first time from the Duke of Grammont that any Prince of the house of Hohenzollern has accepted Gen. Prim's offer of the Spanish crown and it fails to understand the talk about war, indulged in by Mr. Ollivier yesterday in the French Chamber.

THE HOHENZOLLERN CANDIDATE.

MADRID, July 7.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, Regent Serrano and his ministers unanimously confirmed General Prim's selection of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the future King of Spain. The friends of the administration declare that this will give a majority of at least six in favor of the election of Prince Leopold to the throne.

LONDON, July 7.—There is much excitement, not only here but on the continent, in view of the threatened European complication on the subject of Prince Leopold's candidature for the Spanish throne. Late dispatches from Paris say that there is a strong feeling in France, even outside of official circles, against the bestowal of the Spanish crown against Hohenzollern. The tranquilizing assurances of the French Emperor are having a beneficial effect in Paris, and particularly in the Bourse.

2 P. M.—The *Times* denies that England favors Prince Hohenzollern for Spanish King. It denounces Prim's action, and hopes the good sense of Prussia and Prince Hohenzollern will induce the withdrawal of the latter.

The *Standard* does not anticipate war, but thinks the attitude of France insufficient to compel withdrawal.

The *Telegraph* believes war will ensue if Prussia does not yield.

PARIS, July 7.—The authorities here have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the Spanish Crown. There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia is also favorable to the project, but refuses any explanation.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN EMBROGLIO.

PARIS, July 8.—The Spanish question still causes much excitement, though the feeling this morning is somewhat more reassuring than on last evening. There were transactions at the Bourse at eleven o'clock last night, rentes touching seventy francs and fourteen centimes, the lowest figures which have been reached for years. The Bourse opened a shade firmer this morning; rentes seventy francs and thirty-five centimes.

The *Constitutionel* announces that Senor Olazaga, the Spanish Minister, has received instructions from Spain to give official notice to the French Government of the candidature of Prince Leopold. The *Constitutionel* adds, that when France becomes convinced of the persistence of Spain in this matter, she will terminate all diplomatic relations with her.

THE LATEST—In the Senate an interpellation has been submitted in the Hohenzollern affair, and the fifteenth instant fixed as the day for discussion. Nothing definite was heard to-day from Prussia. Olazaga, the Spanish Ambassador, goes to-night to Madrid to endeavor to make arrangements to satisfy all parties. Ambassadors from Austria, England, and Italy, had a conference to-day with Duke Grammont. They seem favorable to France. The Russian Minister was received to-day by Grammont. The Emperor held a conference this morning with the Ministers of War, Navy and Justice Military measures are already mentioned. Two corps d'armee are to be made ready for an immediate movement. Marshal Bazaine will command one, and General Le brun the other. Marshal Mac Mahon will have an army, and General Le Boeuf will be intrusted with important commands, while Count Polikis will take command of the troops to operate against Spain. Active preparations are going on at the seaports. One of the many reports in circulation about Prince Leopold says he refused Prim's offer of the crown twice, but his sister, the Duchess of Flanders, induced him finally to accept. It is feared if this should prove true, Belgium will be drawn into conflict.

A report has reached here from Madrid that Montpensier ordered his adherents not to oppose Hohenzollern.

The press of Madrid is divided on the question of Leopold's candidature. The *Epoca* opposes his elevation, but complains of France because she acts as if the Cortes is in no wise engaged to take care of the interests and dignity of Spain. The *Pueblo* warns the country that this candidacy may serve as a pretex for war between France and Prussia, in which Spain will be the victim. The *Iberia* fully approves Prim's policy. The *Correspondacia* announces by what authority the Cortes will meet on the 20th of July. The *Tiempo* gives notice that a demonstration will be made on Sunday against all foreign candidates for the crown.

LONDON, June 8.—The excitement has been intense over the affairs on the Continent, but the reaction of sentiment to-day is in consequence of the conviction that war will be avoided. The panic and reaction are probably equally unreasonable.

THE INFALIBILITY DOGMA

ROME, July 8.—The dogma of infalibility will be proclaimed on the 17th inst. Preparations are being made for a magnificent celebration of the event. The ceremonials attending the publication of the dogma will be held in the Church of Leo IV. The Pope will occupy the veritable chair of St. Peter. The Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops will attend in full canonicals, and the various religious orders will go to the church in procession. The conclusion of the religious ceremonies will be heralded to the populace with salutes from cannon and by the pealing of bells.

A correspondence from Rome, of the 5th inst., represents that the orators of both sides of the infallibility question in council have renounced their intention of speaking on condition that the manuscripts of their speeches be submitted to the Deputation on Faith. It is probable that the scheme will be voted for before the 15th inst. On Tuesday chapter third was adopted, and the vote on the last chapter, which deals exclusively with the dogma of infallibility, will soon follow. The partisans of the dogma believe in the original form. It will be maintained by the Council and promulgated, on the 17th inst., by the Pope with extraordinary solemnity and rejoicing.

THE HOHENZOLLERN COMPLICATION

PARIS, July 10—5:00 P. M.—Excitement on the Bourse is unabated. Rentes continue to decline. According to the latest news negotiations continue, but it is impossible to say with what result. There was a rumor to-day that Hohenzollern had settled the whole question by withdrawing his acceptance of Prim's offers. But the *Constitutionel* in an extra, contradicts the rumors and adds the following comments: "The Prussian journals say their Government has been a stranger to the candidacy of the Prince. If this were so, the Prussian Government should now prove its sincerity by forcing the Prince to renounce the offer. The Prince is under the authority of the King of Prussia and the latter thus has the peace of Europe in his hands."

The answer of Prussia is expected to-night or to-morrow. If it be unsatisfactory, the necessary measures to enforce with arms the rights of France will immediately be taken. Already the Government is preparing for the emergency.

A telegram from Ems says that Count Benedetta, the French Ambassader, before his interview with King William saw Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, at Paris, who had come to Ems to consult with the King. The Baron told the French Minister that the Government of Prussia was profoundly surprised at the attitude of France. It could not comprehend this haste to assume hostility, except as a verification of the belief that France had, for a long time, desired a war on the Rhine.

A Vienna dispatch states that the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs received with coldness a communication from Spain relative to the candidature of Leopold, and in his reply to the Spanish Minister dwelt upon the ill effect such a surprise could not but produce.

While negotiations are going on with great activity, the French Government makes no attempt to conceal its warlike preparations. The Emperor remains at St. Cloud and, it is announced, will not go to the mineral springs. Couriers have arrived all day and far into the night at the Palace. The Emperor opens the dispatches himself and directs or dictates the answers. The depature of the Prince Imperial for Chalons is deferred. The *Journa* says that Marshal Macmahon has been ordered to be ready to move at the first signal, and orders are sent to the commandant at Cherbourg to prepare a fleet of transports for 30,000 troops.

THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

PARIS, July 9.—Senor Olazaga, the Spanish Minister, left for Madrid to-day with the ultimatum of France, that, if Spain does not withdraw Prince Leopold as a candidate, diplomatic relations between the two countries must cease.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

A French fleet is concentrating at Brest.

Transports will leave Brest on Monday to bring troops from Algiers.

There is great activity at Toulon and other French ports on the Mediterranean. A large number of transports are being fitted up, enough to bring home the entire French army now in Algeria.

At Toulon six war ships, now in the harbor, are receiving armaments and being put in condition for immediate action. Sailors who are absent from their posts on furloughs, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty.

The officers of the French Mediterranean squadron have received orders to be in the Bay of Palermo on Sunday, July 10, to receive instructions.

BERLIN, July 9.—Prussia is arming the Baltic ports.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The steamship Cuba has arrived.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Hon. Henry D. Foster Nominated for Congress in the Twenty-first District—Meeting of the Conferees Yesterday.

The Democratic Conferees for the Twenty-first Congressional District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, met at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, yesterday. The following named gentlemen represented the respective counties:

Westmoreland county—James C. Clark, Wm. C. Guffey and A. A. Stewart, Esqs.

Fayette county—H. J. Gilmore, Robt. Hogsett and A. M. Gibson.

Indiana county—Joseph M. Thompson, J. B. Sansom and Silas M. Clark.

H. J. Gilmore, Esq., of Fayette county, was called to the chair, and Silas M. Clark, of Indiana county, appointed Secretary.

After the organization of the Conference, A. M. Gibson, Esq., of Fayette county, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the act of a partisan majority, in refusing a seat in Congress, to the fairly and legally elected representative from this district, was a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the people, and the appeal from the decision of a packed and prejudiced Congressional majority to the ballot box, by again presenting the name of Hon. Henry D. Foster for Congress, and declaring him the nominee of the Democratic party of this, the Twenty-first District.

Upon motion of Jas. C. Clark, Esq., the officers of the Conference were appointed a committee to inform General Foster of his nomination.

The proceedings of the Conference were directed to be published in the Pittsburgh POST, and all the Democratic papers in the District.

After some appropriate remarks made by T. B. Searight, Esq., of Fayette, and J. B. Sansom, of Indiana, the Conference adjourned.

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

Three Painters are Precipitated to the Pavement from the Second Story of a Building—One of them Dies of His Injuries.

Yesterday morning a shocking and fatal accident occurred on Liberty street, near the foot of Fifth avenue. Three painters, named William Wachsmuth, Michael Fry, and Charles Wethauer, were standing on a scaffold attached to the second story of H. B. Sucop's tailoring establishment, in the locality named, engaged in the occupation of painting the front of the building. Suddenly the scaffold gave way, precipitating men, paint and utensils to the pavement below. Two little girls were passing at the time and barely escaped being struck. The three persons who fell were immediately taken up and the two men were carried into Mr. Sucop's store, while the boy was taken into the hardware store adjoining. Drs. Husleton and McCann were summoned and were soon on the spot. An examination of the injured parties showed Mr Wachsmuth to be the only one dangerously injured. His left collar bone was broken, and there was evidently a severe concussion of the brain. It appears also that he received internal injuries. He lingered in agony until two o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired.

He was about thirty-three years of age, and had a wife and three children, residing on Fifth avenue, near Logan steet. Mr. Fry was found to have sustained no fractures, and was only completely stunned by the fall. He will be entirely recovered in a day or two. He is a young man, unmarried, and resides on Caldwell street. The boy Charles Wethauer, had his left arm fractured just above the wrist, but received no further injuries. He endured the pain of the hurt like a young hero. It seems wonderful that the others were not more seriously injured, as the distance through which they fell must have been nearly forty feet.

An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson on the boby of Mr. Wachsmuth, resulting in the finding by the jury of the verdict of "accidental death."

Boy Run Over.

A distressing accident occurred at the Anderson street railroad crossing, in Allegheny, about six o'clock last evening, by which a boy named Frederick Reamer may yet lose his life. The lad was employed by a tailor in this city to deliver bundles, and while taking one to Allegheny last evening he got on board of a freight train while crossing the bridge. Having arrived at his destination he wished to get off, and told a companion to throw off his bundle. He jumped down, but for some reason the package was not thrown to him, for which he again got on the car, and while getting off the second time his coat caught on the breaking machine, and he fell under the car, the wheels passing over his left leg and crushing it so severely that when he was afterwards picked up it was with difficulty kept with the body. He was removed to the office of Dr. Shilito, No. 38 Anderson street, where the leg was amputated close to the body. The chances for the sufferer's recovery are unfavorable. He is the son of William Reamer, who lives on the corner of Van Braam and Forbes streets, and is about thirteen years of age.

For the Last Few Years

The proprietors of the celebrated Plantation Bitters have been experimenting in the growing of Calisaya Bark on the Island of Jamaica, and found, from actual tests, and by no means a mean experience, that this valuable bark can be grown with marked success only upon the mountains from 1,500 to 2,000 feet high. There the forrests are often bedewed with the early mist, and this tree arrives at its full perfection. Owing to the largely increasing demand for the bark required for the manufacture of quinine, and also for use in the preparation of Plantation Bitters, the procuring of it has been a source of great anxiety to the proprietors, and seeing, as they did, that the South American supply would soon give out, took the above early precaution to fully supply the demand, and assisted and encouraged as they are by the English government, at Jamaica, we have not the least doubt but they will succeed.

For a cheap, delicious and healthful table desert there is nothing half so good as Blanc Mange Pudding, Custards, &c., &c., made from Sea Moss Farine. Try it and convince yourself. w&w

The Weed Sewing Machines,

John Biggert & Son, Agents, 116 Market street, will be found, by all in quest of a good family sewing machine, uniting all the good qualities of other first-class machines, and lacking their defects.

"Mammoth Timothy Heads."

An "Old Subscriber" sends us the following:

We were yesterday handed two heads of timothy, grown on the farm of our enterprising neighbor, Mr. Morgan Elliott, of North Fayette township, this county, measuring respectively 10½ and 9½ inches in length. Farmer Lashel will have to look out for his laurels, as this beats his famous timothy over two inches.

We have not seen the Timothy of which our correspondent speaks, but according to his own statement it is "small potatoes" when compared with the bunch left us by Mr. Jacob Lashel of Moon township, the smallest of which measures ten and a half, and the largest *eleven and a half inches*. This "mammoth timothy" has been placed in our counting-room beside our "stonewall rooster," where those interested are invited to call and examine it. North Fayette must do better as "Farmer Lashel" still wears the laurel.

Weed Sewing Machines.

in great variety of style and price, at 116 Market street.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

A PRISONER PUTS AN END TO HIS LIFE.—From the Huntington *Journal and American* of the 13th inst., we learn that a man named Henry Kress, confined in the county prison at that place, on a charge of the larceny of some cabinet maker's tools, committed suicide, on Tuesday, by cutting his throat with a razor. The other prisoners were down in the yard at the time, no one being in the room, but the unfortunate man. He was discovered immediately after the deed had been done, but died instantly, having inflicted a gash from ear to ear, and so deep that the bone of his neck was visible. He was a married man, and resided in Petersburg, where he leaves a wife to mourn his shocking death. His wife visited him on that day, and left the prison but a few minutes before the fatal act was committed.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT BEAN FARM—TWO MEN KILLED.—About noon yesterday, (the 11th) two men boisterously intoxicated, drove through the streets of Pleasantville in a farmer's wagon and amused themselves by throwing potatoes at people whom they met. Soon afterwards they drove out of town towards Tyrrel's, and on descending the hill at Bean farm, the horses ran away, running off the bridge and throwing both the men out upon the ground. Our informant says one of them was instantly killed, and the other fatally injured. We were unable to learn their names.—*Titusville Herald.*

IRON ORE.—A new deposit of iron ore has lately been discovered in the vicinity of Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county. It is said to surpass in value anything yet opened up in that section, yielding raw forty-four per cent. of metallic iron.

A LONG ROLL.—The Uniontown *Genius* says a fellow driving a two-horse team up the mountain, last Saturday, stopped near the watering trough to allow a sick horse to rest. He unhitched him to roll, and he did roll—over the hill—and kept on rolling to the bottom, a distance of fifty yards.

A DESPERATE DEED.

Murat Halstead's Father Beaten to Death.

Intelligence was received in this city last evening of the death of Col. Halstead, father of Murat Halstead, Esq., of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from injuries received at the hands of a desperado. The affair, which resulted in this sad manner, occurred at a place called Paddy's Run, in Butler county, the home of Colonel Halstead, some ten or twelve days since. A gentleman named Brown called on Mr. Halstead, and asked him to arrange for several farm hands to complete the harvesting on his (Brown's) place. Colonel H. told him he had several men who would be at leisure in a day or two, and in order to make the arrangement, the two got into Mr. Brown's buggy and drove toward the field where the hands were engaged in harvesting. On the way the desperado, whose name we have been unable to learn, jumped into the buggy and struck Halstead in the head with a pair of brass knuckles. The old gentleman fell to the ground, and was there beaten and kicked in a terrible manner. Three of his ribs were severed from the spinal colum, and his body was cut and bruised in numerous places. Having completed his murderous attack, the desperado fled, and the old gentleman was removed to his home, where, as we have already said, he breathed his last yesterday afternoon. Why no arrest was made, we are unable to say. An inquest will be held by the Coroner of Butler county this morning, when the full particulars of the outrage will probable be brought to light. Mr. Halstead was eighty years of age, and one of the pioneer residents of Butler county.—*Cin. Enquirer* 13th.

New York telegrams of yesterday furnish the following in relation to the Orange riot at Elm Park: The number of persons taken to Bellevue was seventeen. Several of these were only slightly injured, and after their wounds had been dressed departed for their homes. There are still eleven in the hospital under treatment, and some of these received such serious injuries that they will in all probability die. It is asserted that if proper precaution had been taken by the police, a terrible affair might have been prevented, or at least the consequences would not have been so serious. Captain Killeen, of the Twenty-second precinct, it is said, was informed at eleven o'clock in the morning that some trouble might be expected, and that some time after that hour laborers on the boulevard quitted work and proceeded to Elm Park. No intimation of this was sent to police headquarters, nor does it appear that the Captain deemed it necessary to adopt any precautionary measures.

Advices from Fort Garry state that Riel is virtually kept a prisoner by his own men, who have sent a guard to the line to prevent his leaving the settlement, and both whites and Indians will send deputations to meet the Dominion expedition, and tender aid to assist the inhabitants along the road.

Financial.

Rothschild, the great Frankfort banker used to make it a point always to charge a full commission for any transaction, and thereby became wealthy; but when a transaction embraced large amounts for regular customers he was satisfied with making a reasonable profit. The same principle is carried out by the well known banking house of Ph. R. Mertz, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. Investments in local securities and dealing in foreign exchange are specialties of the house, and rates are as favorable as they are at New York, in fact. Parties going to Europe can buy drafts cheaper at home. For money left on deposit six per cent. interest will be allowed for a specified time.

DEATH FROM NEGLECT.

A Child Dies from Bad Treatment—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning word was conveyed to Coroner Clawson that the dead body of a child was lying at the residence of its father, Christ. Greenwalt, on Overhill street, in the Eleventh ward. The child, a girl named Emma, about eight months old, was supposed to have died on Monday night, from exposure and neglect on the part of the parents, both of whom are said to be intemperate people, and since its death the body has lain on a bench in the house. On Tuesday evening, it is reported the parents went out and left the dog locked up with the corpse, but the animal, unwilling to watch where human beings refused, dashed through the window and left the dead child alone. An inquest was held yesterday morning at which the following testimony was taken:

Mrs. Augusta Payne sworn—The child took sick about four weeks ago, with summer complaint; the father and mother gave it whisky and ale; they had no doctor; the child died on Monday night, the 11th of July.

John Wolford sworn.—Live in the same building with the Greenwalt's. The father and mother were drunk all the time, and for days they gave the child nothing to eat but whisky and ale.

Dr. J. G. Buchanan sworn.—From the testimony, I am of opinion that the child died of diarrhœa, kept up by want of proper nourishment, and by improper drink.

The jury returned the following verdict: That the said Emma Greenwalt came to her death from neglect and improper treatment on the part of her parents, in July, 1870. We have not learned whether any informations are to be made against the parents of the child, but the matter, at all events, should be brought before the Courts. If the facts in the case be as stated, full justice should be meted out to the guilty parties, and that too, speedily.

Choice Investment.

A small lot of The Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company Bonds are for sale at P. H. Mertz's Banking House corner of Fifth and Wood street. These bonds are payable in 1875. Interest at 10 per cent. payable semi-annually in New York. ju15 d2t.

AN accident, which will in all probability terminate fatally, occurred yesterday morning, at about two o'clock. Henry Heckman, a young man boarding at 145 Smithfield street, is the victim. He had been out with a serenading party up to a late hour, returning home shortly after midnight. His bed chamber was the attic of the house, whither he retired immediately upon entering the house. About the time stated he climbed out of the dormer window to the roof, and from thence either fell or jumped to the sidewalk. The house is three stories in hight. The most probable supposition is that he jumped from the roof, as he was picked up lying alongside the curbstone. When picked up Dr. Gallagher was summoned, who, upon examination, found that his right thigh was broken. The injured man was conveyed to his home, and treated with the utmost care. Despite every exertion he died during the afternoon. Coroner Clawson was summoned and held an inquest, at which a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

A Revolution in Cookery.

Since the introduction of the patent SEA MOSS FARINE, a complete revolution has taken place in that department of cookery to which we owe the luxuries of the deserts. The most delicious blanc mange, jelly, custard, Charlotte Russe, light puddings, &c., are produced from this palatable nutrient, at about one-third of the former cost. A great economy of time as well as money is effected by its use. The preparations made from it are pronounced by physicians to be the best possible diet for consumptives, dyspeptics, and persons suffering from biliousness and general debility. Convalescents fatten on them, and gain rapidly in muscular strength as well as in flesh. The Sea Moss Farine Co., 53 Park Place, New York, who are manufacturing this article from the best Irish Moss, in enormous quantities, produce an array of medical and general testimony in its favor, which is perfectly overwhelming, and must set all doubts of its superiority as an aliment ary staple (if any exist) entirely at rest. s&w

How to Look Young—Sixteen.

Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your neck and hands, and use Lyon's kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ringmarks, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add those effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD	112
1881 Bonds	114
5-20 " 1865	110
5-20 " 1864	110
5-20 " 1865	110
5-20 " 1865, Consols	109
5-20 " 1867	109
" " 1868	109
" "	107

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD	112¾
1881 Bonds	114⅞
5-20 " 1865	110⅝
5-20 " 1864	110½
5-20 " 1865	110⅝
5-20 " 1865, Consols	109⅝
5-20 " 1867	109⅝
5-20 " 1868	109⅝
10-40 "	107⅛

STOCKS.

Adams Express	68⅛
Merchants Union Express	57⅜
New York Central	102½
Reading	95
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	95
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅜
Michigan Southern	100
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	109
Chicago and Northwestern	83¼
" " preferred	87⅞

	LARGE.	SMALL.
London Exchange, ₹ ₰	555	563
Paris " " Francs	22½	25
Berlin " Thaler	82	83
Frankfort " Florin	47¼	49
Union Pacific R. R. Bonds	87	88

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood Street:

GOLD			112¼
United States 6s, 1881			114
" "	5-20s, 1862		110⅜
" "	5-20s, 1864		110½
" "	5-20s, 1865		110⅝
" "	10-40s		107⅛
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865		109⅝
" "	5-20s, " "	1867	109¾
" "	5-20s, " "	1868	109⅝
Due Coupons			
Union Pacific Railroad			87⅝
Central Pacific Railroad			92½
Cy. Pacifics			114¾

Weed Sewing Machines

are sold on easy terms at 116 Market street.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, July 14, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market generally continues to move along steadily, with a restricted demand for the leading articles. In regard to prices, we have but very few changes to note, and those will be found under the proper headings. The receipts of produce were small, and so was the demand. Dealers simply purchase what is required to meet their wants.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise reported:

GRAIN—The market continues to move along slowly, with light offerings of most kinds. The receipts have fallen off, and so has the demand. We have nothing of important to notice. Wheat—Not much doing; more for the want of stock than anything else. The current rates were: Red winter, 1 15a1 20; white, 1 30a1 35; of the latter there is very little offering. Oats—The demand has improved. Holders are asking a slight advance for exporting purposes. Further sales are reported on cars at 51a53c; the latter figure is now freely offered. The store rates were made at the usual advance. Corn was less active; the lowest prices have evidently been reached; the next movement will be upward; the offerings were small; we quote nominally: prime shelled, 86a87c. Rye dull. Distillers are offering figures that holders accept. The mills quote prime qualities at 85a90c. Barley—The new crop is coming in slowly from Tennessee. We are reported sales at 1 10 per bushel.

ASHES—The market is quiet with a moderate local demand. We are noted sales Soda Ash common at 3¼c; refined, 3¾a4c; Potash, 7a7½c; Pearls, 9a9¼c. Market fairly supplied.

APPLES—The receipts have been quite small; prices are irregular and uncertain; sales were made at 4 00a5 00 per bbl.

BEANS—Dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; we are reported sales at 1 50a1 75.

BROOM CORN is dull; prices have further declined with sales at 12a13c per cwt.

FLOUR—We have nothing that is very new for our readers. The demand was fair and sales from store and mills were to a fair extent. The rates however are the same as those that have ruled for some days. Standard brands of flour was disposed of from store at 6 25, 6 50a6 75 per bbl; St. Louis fancy, 7 50a9 00. The mill prices are unchanged with a good business being transacted.

BUTTER—Is in steady demand, but not quotably higher. Sales of good shipping butter at 16a17c, and choice at 18a20.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer, though there is not much demand for job lots. We continue to quote standard brands at 23½a24c.

CHICKENS—Sale of live chickens by the coop at 60a75c per pair, according to size and condition.

CHEESE—Continues very dull owing in part to the bad weather, though prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at 10a14c as to quality.

CORNMEAL—$5ca1 00 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or no stock in this market, and besides there is not much inquiry for it, as the season is about over. Apples, 4a5c; Peaches, 5a6c for quarters, and 7a8c for halves.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off, and prices have advanced; we are reported sales at 24a25c per dozen.

PEANUTS—Dull; Tennessee, 8a9c.

POTATOES—New crop in good demand and scarce with ready sale at 4 50 per bbl.

SEEDS—No movement in clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is still quoted at 2 25, though there is not much inquiry for it. Buckwheat quoted at 1 00a1 25 per bushel.

HAY—The market continues dull, the supply being in excess of the demand. Sales of loose prime country wagons $10, $12 and $16. Sales of baled from store at $12, $14 and $17 per ton.

WOODENWARE—The following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 25; 3 hoop, $2 50. Tubs, No 1, $11 00; No 2, $10 00; No 3, $9 00. Washboards, $3 00.

WHISKY—The market is more active. High wines are quoted at $1 00 in large lots, and $1 03 in a jobbing way, per gallon; common rectified, $1 03 per gallon; proof rectified, $1 15; half rye and half corn, $1 75.

GREEN CORN—The receipts are increasing. Prices have declined to 20a25c per doz.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm at prices we have before reported. We quote shoulders at 14c; ribbed sides at 16¾c; clear rib sides at 17¼c; clear sides at 18c. Canvassed sugar cured hams, 23c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, 16½c; canvassed breakfast bacon, clear, 20c; mess pork, 31 00. Dried beef, canvassed, 26c. Prime leaf lard, in tierces, 17¼c; lard in kegs, 18½c, and in buckets, 18c. Beef tongues at 8 00 per dozen; pig tongues at 1 00 per dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady but not very active; we are reported sales of No 1 extra at 1 23a1 25; No 2 at 80c per gal.

TALLOW—Steady; we quote prime city rendered at 8½a9c, and country at 8½a8½c per lb.

VINEGAR—Manufactured, 12½c; pure cider held at 20c; white wine vinegar, triple strength, 50c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, July 14, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was dull, with a falling off in the demand. Buyers were very shy and not disposed to take hold. The result was a dull market, and very little down.

CRUDE.

The market for crude was dull, buyers refusing to pay the rates demanded. Prices just now are very uncertain. Quotations: Spot, 11¼c; July, 11⅝c, with offers to buy at 11½c; August, 11¾c; September, October and November, 12a12½c. Sales 1,000 bbls spot at 11½c.

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation, dealers being still apart in their views. The feeling appeared weaker. The nominal rates were: July, 27¼c; August, 27½c; September and October, 27¾c; November, 27⅞c.

DESPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 13.—The *Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry up on the creek to-day, but transactions were mostly small at all points. The market closed quiet, with no change of importance in outside quotations.

SALES.

2,500 bbls Upper Creek, 4 05.
1,700 bbls Upper Creek, 4 00.
1,500 bbls Lower Creek, 4 15.
500 bbls Rouseville, 4 10.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The market is dull at 14½a14¾c. Refined, 37½a37¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—27¼c bid; August, 27⅜c bid; September to December, 28c; market firm and inactive. Crude, 13½c.

OIL CITY.—The market is quiet and nothing doing; nominal at 4 20a4 25 on creek. Oil City, 4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE.—The market is quiet; holders firm at 4 25; buyers at 4 20. No sales reported.

TIDIOUTE.—Market dull and weak at 4 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, July 14, 1870.

Notwithstanding the rumors of war that have reached us for the past few days, stock dealers continue to send forward large supplies. The stock on hand to-day was largely in excess of last week, and the market was slow at quotations from ¼a½c lower on most grades. Good cattle (fat) were not plenty and sold readily at 7½a8½c.

There was a heavy supply of hogs on the market, which was dull and inactive, and the market has declined fully ¼ per cent. The hog season has not yet arrived for this market.

Sheep were in full supply with a slow market at last week's quotations—from 3a6c as per quality. Thick fat sheep were scarce and much sought after.

Eastern buyers were in the market and made some heavy purchases, which were immediately shipped forward. It was whispered that buyers for European account were present, but this was a harmless canard.

The condition of the grass-fed cattle is most excellent, owing to the heavy growth of pasture in the country.

The sales given below do not represent all the stock sold at the yards since Saturday last but are sufficient to give a correct view of the prices current at the yards.

The following were the ruling rates for cattle, hogs and sheep.

CATTLE—Extra, 8 50; prime, 8 00; good, 7 50; medium, 6 00a6 56; inferior, 5 00; scalawags, 4 00.

HOGS—Extra, 9 50; prime, 9 25; good, 9 00; medium, 8 75; inferior, 8 00; scalawags, 7 00.

SHEEP—Extra, 6 00; prime, 5 50; good, 4 75; medium, 4 25; inferior, 3 00; scalawags, no sale.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Flour heavy and 10c lower. Wheat quiet at 1 30 for good No 2 Milwaukee spring; 1 45 for prime amber western in store. Rye dull at 90ca1 00 for western. Oats very heavy at 61a63c for western and 58a70c for State and Ohio. Corn very dull at 91a97c for Chicago and 97ca1 03 for car lots mixed. Pork and lard unchanged. Bacon dull. Eggs unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

To-day's European markets exhibit a marked recovery of confidence, not however fully explained by news. As to the political situation a decided reaction has produced a more confident feeling here, which was indicated in lower quotations for gold and the advance in United States bonds and a reaction from a firmer tendency in the loan market.

The money market is easier. Call loans, 4a5 per cent. Discounts easier at 6a7 per cent. Gold, before the hours, was quoted at 112; after which it ranged to 112a112⅜; in the afternoon the market was quiet and steady, closing at 112¼a112⅜. Some foreign bankers, who recently sold bonds freely, and bought gold, were free sellers of gold and buyers of bonds.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour quiet but firm; family, 5 75a6 00; extra, 5 50a5 75. Wheat dull; red winter, 1 18a1 23; new Kentucky white sold at 1 45. Oats firm; demand good at 55a60c. Rye steady at 98ca1 00. Barley firm; new crop, 1 10a1 20. Cotton unchanged. Whisky unchanged at 96a97c with a fair demand. Provisions quiet and demand less active and but little done; mess pork held at 30c; bulk meats, 12a15c; clear rib sides offered at 15½c at Indianapolis; bacon held firmly at 13¾a14c for shoulders, and 16¾a17¼c for sides. Lard quiet; sales of 200 tierces country at 15¾c. Sugar cured hams, 23. Butter firm at 22a27c. Cheese dull at 9a11c for factory. Eggs, 16a17c and firm. Linseed oil dull at 1 12a1 15 for extra summer. Groceries unchanged. Beef cattle steady at 4 50a a7 50. Sheep dull at 2 00a4 50, gross. Lambs, 1 50a2 50 each. Hogs in good demand at 8 50a9 25, gross.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 113 buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 per cent. discount buying. Money market unchanged.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Bagging firmer; heavy hemp and flax, 30a31½c. Cotton a shade firmer; middling, 18¼c. Flour and grain unchanged. Provisions active. Pork, 30 00; bacon, 14a17c; bulk meats, 13 a17c. Lard, 17c. Whisky, 97a98c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, July 13.—Flour in good demand; fair and steady choice, 4 00a7 25. Wheat dull and 2a3c lower; extra No 1, 1 36a1 47. Corn nominal at 90c. Oats—western, 53c; state, 56.

MARRIED.

KIRKPATRICK—OWENS—On Tuesday evening, July 5, by Rev. S. Wilson, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. CHARLES KIRKPATRICK to Miss JENNIE OWENS, all of this city.

COLEMAN—JOHNSON—In Allegheny city, on Thursday, July 7th, by the Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., Mr. THEODORE F. COLEMAN and Miss SALLIE A. JOHNSON.

ALLEN—SHALER—On Thursday, June 30th, at Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey, by the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, S. T. D., JOHN J. ALLEN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and LOUISE A., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Charles Shaler, No cards.

DIED

WATSON—At his residence in Forward township, (near Lock No. 2) Allegheny county, Pa., Gen. JAS. H. WATSON, in the 83d year of his age.

BELL—Monday, July 11th, at 4 a. m., WM. S. BELL, aged 26 years.

DABBS—On Thursday evening, July 7th, AGNES AMELIA, daughter of B. L. H. and Sadie Dabbs, aged 20 months.

PALMER—On Wednesday, July 6, at 4½ o'clock p. m., JAMES STEWART, youngest son of the late Jas. S. and Ella P. Palmer, aged 18 months.

KEARNES—On Tuesday, July 5, at 8 o'clock p. m., Mr. THOS. KEARNES, in the 80th year of his age.

BAUER—On Sunday afternoon, CHARLES F., son of C. F. BAUER, aged 15 years.

KEOGH—On Sunday morning, July 10th, at the House of Our Lady of Victories, East Liberty, the Very Rev. JAMES KEOGH D. D., aged 36 years.

ALLINDER—On Thursday, the 7th inst., after o'clock a. m., SAMUEL ALLINDER, aged 63 years and 12 days.

ATKINSON—On Friday morning, July 8, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER B. ATKINSON.

RAY—On Thursday, July 7th, ELIZABETH RAY, aged 77 years.

FORD—On Friday morning, July 8th, HUTTZ infant son of John P. and Maggie Ford, aged 8 months and 19 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK NOTICE—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interes as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association.
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jul6.6mw

The Blood in Summer.

The blood deteriorates in hot weather. Profuse perspiration deprives it of a portion of its nourishing and reproductive properties. Consequently, in Summer, the flesh loses in some degree, its firmness, the muscles lack their usual elasticity and vigor, and the weight of the body diminishes. These are clear indications that the ordinary supply of the life-sustaining principle afforded by the food we eat, is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the system under a high temperature. There is another reason for this, besides the direct influence of the heat, viz: the loss of appetite and the weakening of the digestive powers which it occasions. Under these circumstances a wholesome invigorant is evidently needed, and the best and safest is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This admirable vegetable tonic and alternative, acts favorably upon the system in several ways. It increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thereby inclining the stomach to receive and enabling it to assimilate a due amount of nourishment. It also tones the relaxed secretive organs and the bowels. Under its operation the process of emaciation, occasioned by the drain through the pores, is arrested, the whole frame refreshed and invigorated, and the spirits exhilarated. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the debilitated, scarcely need to be told that it is precisely the stimulant and corrective they ought to take at this season. Thousands of them know the fact by experience. Nothing in the pharmacopœia (or out of it) will supply its place—least of all the *trashy local nostrums* which some unscrupulous dealers would be glad, for the benefit of their own pockets, to peddle out in its stead.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

A STANDARD REMEDY.—SUCH an article is Dr. Tobias'

VENITIAN LINIMENT.

It has stood before the public for 22 years, and has never failed giving satisfaction in a single instance. Every drop of this valuable compound is mixed by Dr. Tobias himself, therefore it can always be relied upon. It is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore throat, Vomiting, Frosted Feet, Mumps, Croup, Burns, Cuts, Sea Sickness, Insect Stings, Sprains, Cholera, Colic, Spasms, Dysentery, Colds, Coughs, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. There is no medicine in the World that stands more on its own merits than the Venitian Liniment. Thousands of certificates can be seen at the Doctor's office, attesting to its rare virtues. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 50 Cents and $1 per bottle. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

SCROFULA

CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a single dose; what then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use, the whole of the blood in time, becomes, purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, and a new lease of life secured.

SING SING, March 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—My daughter Alice, 13 years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease, Scrofula, which for years rendered life a torment: after all medicines and many physicians had been tried, and failed. I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered. Yours truly,

DANIEL LUTHER.

HON. B. BRANDRETH.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE price of Health as well as of Liberty. Be on your guard against poisonous hair dyes.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

Is the only one that has stood the test of medical analysis. At the store of the proprietor, 6 Astor House, N. Y., may be seen the certificate of that able analytical chemist,

PROF. CHILTON,

Testifying that it contains no harmful ingredient. On the other hand, in the Journal of Chemistry may be found the statement that there are upwards of 30 poisonous hair dyes before the public. Choose the only safe and sure one.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among Judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. apl6:1y w-8p

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FIVE good men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a capital, in the city. Call on or